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Volume IX
Number 8

THE MORGAN COLLEGE BULLETIN

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SEPTEMBER 1917

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Morgan College Bulletin

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION
PRINCESS ANNE ACADEMY,
PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

Edited and Published by the Faculties of Morgan College and Branches
John O. Spencer, President.

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James P. Layne

The Morgan College Bulletin

VOL. IX SEPTEMBER, 1917 NO. 8

E D I T O R I A L S

Our Half Century Campaign

Is it possible that any pastors or people of the Washington and Delaware Conferences do not understand the plan and the importance of this Half Century Campaign? Lest there may be one, we repeat:

Each church in these two splendid colored Conferences is pledged by repeated action of the annual conferences, re-affirmed in several cases by the action of district and other local organizations to raise as many dollars in each church as there are members in that church as reported in the last Conference Minutes.

It is a part of the plan that one-fourth of the total be raised and paid in by August 1st, 1917; (*This date being now past, the quota is urgently needed as will be shown later.*) one-fourth—the second quota to be raised and paid in on or before March 1st, 1918; one-fourth—the third quota to be raised and paid in on or before August 1st, 1918; one-fourth—the last quota to be raised and paid in by March 1st, 1919.

The new site of seventy acres has been bought and the title now rests in Morgan College Corporation. But Morgan College owes for this site,—notes are falling due; $2,000 more must be had to make a payment on September 30th, 1917. An additional $8,000 must be in hand by November 30th, 1917. Further payments come due at intervals of about six months. Certain members of our Board have assumed very great responsibility in this matter and have based their action on the pledges of these two Conferences. We have full confidence that these devoted men will not be disappointed.

The unanimously approved resolutions of various bodies would indicate this, but appropriate and pleasing as resolutions of this character are they will not meet the notes due at the bank. Send in the cash to the College and get a voucher. This will be the one decisive answer to any opposition.

THE INJUNCTION ASKED

That there is opposition is shown by the fact that certain parties have petitioned the Court at Towson sitting as an equity court to grant an injunction preventing the College establishing a development for Negro dwellings on a part of the tract. The petition has been answered and we await the decision of the Court. At any rate it will be necessary to otherwise dispose of a part of the tract bought unless the churches speed up the payments for the purchase of the site. In other words, *unless this money comes in promptly*, we shall be obliged to sell a portion of the land to the highest bidder. This would be the most serious embarrassment to our plans. We must tell you all the facts, knowing that with facts in hand you will be prepared to act promptly and wisely.

—*J. O. S.*

Our Lynchburg Branch

To put our school at Lynchburg in first class shape two things are needed: first, to bridge the railroad cut, which now separates the general public from easy access to the school; and second, to build and equip a dormitory.

In the interest of the school we had the privilege of touring the Shenandoah Valley, July 15th-22nd, in the company of Principal Lee M. McCoy. The school has a first-class Principal. If the rest of the school can be brought up to within fifty per cent of the quality of the Principal, it will be among the best schools in the state of Virginia. It has a greatly improved course of study.

On this tour the Principal secured the names of many new students. The pastors everywhere gave a fine reception to the presentation of the school work. They are interested in Morgan College and this Virginia Branch. The first thing to be "put over" or "put across," however, is that bridge. The bridge would make the dormitory absolutely necessary and would also help to pay for the dormitory, for it would bring many new students and patrons to the school.

—*Wm. P.*

The President Rests A Bit

In the latter part of August President Spencer and his family took a brief vacation at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, Canada, at the home of his son, Henry G. Spencer, who is a chemical engineer. Those of us who know how hard and how constantly the President has worked for the last twelve months, (to say nothing of the last fifteen years), in the interest of Morgan College, will be glad to hear that he rested even for a day. The work of next twenty-four months will be equally exacting, for the new Morgan College site must be paid for and cared for.

—*Wm. P.*

Doing Our Bit

The great work of educating the young must go on. Humanity must be conserved, as well as other products. In fact, the conservation of this human product should be the chief aim of both war and peace. The child, the man, is the only product which is saved for its own sake. Corn, wheat, wool and metal are saved for man's sake,- but man is preserved and advanced and protected for his own sake. The chief end of human activity never will be mere things. Let us remember this and send our children to school. If war costs, it must not be paid for by the necessary costs of education. The costs of war must be an extra sacrifice. It would be the greatest folly, and unpardonable, even if unpunishable, treason for us to neglect the great work of education during the war. We can learn many good things, as well as many bad things, from the Germans: it is said that during the war they have given more money and attention to education than before the war.

—*Wm. P.*

The School at Bowie

We were rather favorably impressed with the possibilities of the Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie when we went there for the purpose of helping out with their 1916 Commencement exercises. Its country pupils seemed vigorous in mind and body and gave evidence of improvement. The equipment and organization of the school are not sufficient for Maryland colored peo-

ple who should be educated in such a school. The visiting farmers and their wives were a prosperous and hopeful set of people and spoke loyally of their interest in the institution.

The United States Government Report suggests that the industries should be put on a real educational basis. That means that the State of Maryland must increase the appropriation and give more particular attention to the running of the school.

—*Wm. P.*

The Washington District Conference

On Friday, September 7th in company with Rev. Charles E. Hodges, pastor of Asbury M. E. Church and Rev. A. J. Mitchell, pastor of Ames Memorial M. E. Church, Baltimore, we drove to Sandy Spring, Maryland where the Washington District Conference was holding its annual session. The pastor, Rev. J.W. Carroll, with an earnest and devoted membership had made careful provision for the members of the Conference and visiting friends.

The District Superintendent, Rev. I. L. Thomas, D. D., the veteran of many gospel battlefields, presided with dignity and effect. The business of the Conference was dispatched smoothly.

We had the pleasure of listening to an earnest address by our new Field Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, D.D. His description of the immigration of colored men to the border and northern cities was timely and forceful. The whole church, white and colored members alike, should earnestly and sympathetically study this movement that hundreds and thousands of men may be saved.

The afternoon was given to an educational symposium. Rev. D. D. Turpeau, D. D., presided. Rev. L. A. Carter spoke entertainingly on "What Morgan College Has Done." Rev. J. G. Grant fittingly described the New Site and its purchase. Rev. W. H. Barnes read an original poem which was sung by choir and audience. The writer was cordially received and had the undivided attention of the audience while he explained the great significance of this Half Century Campaign.

The District pledged loyal and enthusiastic support. The Superintendent, Dr. Thomas, sounded the call, "Forward March!"

The roll of the churches was called and each named the amount already raised. The total exceeded $800.00. The chairman of the meeting heartily supported the movement. Altogether the meeting was highly successful. The pastors are for the most part awake to the great responsibility. A few still slumber but their brethren will waken them to service.

Sandy Spring is the abode of many old Quaker families, most of whom are well-to-do. They have always encouraged the colored population who in turn have responded by thrift and industry. Many of them are good farmers and have amassed considerable property. They have a good public school alongside of the church. The school is neat and well kept, the teachers well trained. There is an industrial department for both boys and girls. The course of study is carried through the sixth grade.

In the shades of evening we sped homeward, just escaping a heavy storm, well pleased with the day and its experiences.

—*J. O. S.*

Two District Conventions

We had the pleasure of representing the President and the College at two of the Epworth League and Sunday School Conventions in the last of August. Nearly all of the conferences of the other districts were also crowded into those last days of August, so that we could not visit others. We visited the Alexandria District meeting at Hall's Hill, Va., and the Cumberland District meeting at Charleston, W. Va.

District Superintendent Ruddock had at Hall's Hill one of the finest programs that has ever been had in the Washington Conference. That is what those say who had seen many such programs. The program centered about our educational rally, and the concentrated fire was effective. The Alexandria District showed great enthusiasm, especially for the work at Lynchburg. Some cash was paid in and pledges taken. Principal McCoy was greatly encouraged by the loyalty shown by the pastors and other leaders.

At Charleston, W. Va., District Superintendent S. H. Brown had what was said to be the best conference ever held on the Cumberland District. Charleston is a live town among the colored people and the delegates were well entertained. The omnipresent W. W. Lucas was on hand, of course, and gave several of the most interesting of his unending lectures. Here, too, the educational idea was given the front of the stage, as should be done everywhere now, since we have undertaken the greatest educational program in the history of these two conferences.

Brothers Ruddock and Brown deserve great credit for seizing and pushing in a statesman-like way the QUESTION of THE HOUR,—the building of a great College in Baltimore. We have no doubt that the same spirit pervaded the meetings which we were not privileged to attend. It should be kept up until the work is done.

—*Wm. P.*

Harry Smythe Cummings

Born in Baltimore, May 19th, 1866. Died in Baltimore, September 6th, 1917. This is the bald, bare reckoning of the recorder of events, but between these dates are packed many, and interesting events of a fruitful life.

Mr. Cummings frequently said to the writer, "All the success I have attained I owe to my mother." This is doubtless the plain statement of a fact in Mr. Cummings' life, for that devoted mother gave to the world and reared for service a most remarkable and talented family.

Mr. Cummings after studying in the schools of Baltimore and Morgan College preparatory course attended Lincoln University where he graduated, Bachelor of Arts, in 1886 when but twenty years of age. Entering the University of Maryland School of Law in 1887, he graduated in 1889 completing the usual three year course in two years and was immediately admitted to the bar. At the time of his death he was the senior colored member of the bar in the City and State.

Entering politics as a Republican, Mr. Cummings remained true to his convictions and was repeatedly elected to the City Council of which he was the senior member at the time of his death. The singular felicity of Mr. Cummings' speech and the suavity of manner together with a certain breadth of policy made him *persona grata* with both Republicans

and Democrats. He and former Mayor Latrobe were warm personal friends while belonging to opposing political parties.

Mr. Cummings was a political orator of recognized ability. He was chosen by the Republican National Committee to second the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as candidate for the presidency of the United States.

It is probable that the highest permanent service that Mr. Cummings rendered to his City and State was in furthering the interests of education. It is known to the writer that Mr. Cummings incessantly urged adequate appropriations for the schools of the City, not only for colored children but for white children as well. More than once his influence quietly exerted turned the scales in favor of more and better school accommodations.

He has often served as orator, judge and friendly helper in the public functions of Morgan College. We all feel that we have lost a warm, personal, friendly friend and brother.

The funeral services were held on Monday, September 10th at two o' clock. There was a brief prayer at the house by President Spencer of Morgan College and a very large cortege moved to Metropolitan M. E. Church. There were present in the audience the entire First Branch of the City Council and many others prominent in the city life and government. There were a large number of friends from Washington and more distant points; Ex-Governor Pinchback, Judge Terrell, Mr. Nutter a prominent lawyer of Atlantic City, friends from Philadelphia and New York; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks and many other fraternal organizations with which Mr. Cummings was associated were largely represented. Rev. L. Z. Johnson, D. D., pastor of Madison Street Presbyterian Church had charge of the services with Rev. M. J. Naylor, D. D., Rev. Ernest Lyon, D. D., Rev. R. W. S. Thomns, D.D., Bishop Hurst and President Spencer. Final ritualistic services were in charge of the Elks.

Probably there has not been a larger more representative gathering in memory of a deceased citizen of Baltimore in many years. Interment was in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

—*J. O. S.*

L I T E R A R Y

The Teacher's Influence and Work Outside of the Class Room

By J. Beverly F. Shaw, Ph. D., Central Alabama Institute, Birmingham, Ala.

[Presented to the College Presidents' Association of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, Cincinnati, O., April 11th, 1917, and published by request of the Association.]

If the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society have no special mission they have no mission. For education as it may be obtained from books will be in the future furnished by the States however little in that respect the States may be doing at present. No amount of discrimination, proscription or previous condition can stay the day when the State will provide reasonable educational facilities for all the citizens. Evidence of this is everywhere to be seen. So that if our schools represent nothing in particular they have no *raison d'etre.*

But the wisdom of the founder foresaw the peculiar needs of our field, so that from the beginning, the work of our schools has been not only educational, but character-forming and religious. It is therefore, even more important that teachers be able to teach by example than by precept. The personality and general character of the teacher counts for even more than mere intellectual acumen and technical scholarship. And his paid and bounden duty reaches beyond class-room to every activity of the institution.

We are engage in the work not only of promoting literary scholarship, but of lifting a people up out of the depths caused not only by illiteracy but by environment, and it is very difficult by mere schooling to overcome the influence of a people's environment. Personal contact and the inspiration of the life of a teacher are necessary for the best results. History shows that those peoples have advanced most who have had easiest access to their more advanced fellowmen. The teacher will therefore be of the best service who gives most of himself to his pupils.

It is often necessary for the teacher in schools such as we represent to take the student in his primitive condition and train him in every essential particular. Our students often come to us in the rough without any training in the care of their bodies, without any knowledge of polite usages, not knowing how even to eat properly, to dress themselves properly or to address themselves pleasantly; nor have they learned the lesson of self-control. To help these people to develop themselves so that they can not only make a living and be intellectually "smart," but that they may be able to move easily, pleasantly and acceptably among the people with whom they may come in contact, is the work of the teacher. The principles of cleanliness, loyalty, self-reliance, faithfulness, competence, justice, honesty and obedience to lawfully constituted authority, self-respect and respect for others are to be inculcated and good citizenship produced. Such is our task.

Now, the teacher who thinks that there is nothing to do but class-room work, with a sort of *come-day-go-day God-send-pay-day* air, is obviously a misfit, and the sooner he gets out or is gotten out the better for him, and certainly the better for the school.

I have known teachers who seem to care nothing for the school excepting what they could get to eat, others, who cared for nothing but the honors, others who sought only for the compensation, and still others, who seemed determined to know nothing among us but a good time. But perhaps the worst specimen of the pedagogical art with whom it has been our displeasure to come in contact, certainly the most exasperating is the pedagogical parasite who measures his services; that is to say the one who seems determined not to do anything more than he is paid for, who will not swing cheerfully into the general spirit of the institution and do team and yeoman service for the good of the people whom the institution serves.

I once knew a teacher with splendid intellectual strength and pedagogical gifts, but who wanted extra pay to chaperon parties of girls to church or to the city, who would shirk every kind of responsibility for the care of the students and who was ever willing to neglect duty in order to seek personal pleasure. The teacher seemed to think that the Freedmen's Aid Society had money to waste, and sought every opportunity to make demands on the financial resources of the institution. But never yet have I heard the teacher propose anything for the good of the school. This teacher is only a type; there are many others. Such teachers ought to get into the public schools, where they have to mark time, forward march, keep to the right and single file according to the command of the school authorities or get out of the way.

I have known teachers who seemed to think that theirs were the priviieges and pleasures and that the responsibilities belonged to the president. Petty jealousies, private idiosyncrasies, and social littleness have been known among teachers to the extent that individual teachers would form alliances offensive and defensive—mostly offensive—with certain groups of teachers and students, for the purpose of browbeating and spiting other teachers, and for the purpose of stirring up rebellion against lawfully constituted authority in wilful disregard and apparently blissful ignorance of the sources from which they get their board and keep.

In all my experience I can count on the fingers of my hands the teachers I have known who were willing to take responsibility, or who had any great ability to handle responsibility when taken. On account of certain little grievances the influence of the teacher has been known to be thrown squarely against the institution from which he draws his salary. Teachers have been known who have not learned any too well how to debate out their differences in the faculty meeting and still to present a solid front to the student body and to the constituency. Careful and economical presidents are often regarded as being mean and niggardly. While the impression is out that the Freedmen's Aid Society has all the money it needs, and that any failure to get anything and everything that teachers need to satisfy their peculiarities and whims is due to the narrowness and littleness of the president.

Bluff and braggadocio and play to the galleries for the applause of the students is another misuse of the teacher's influence that works to the detriment of the school. Individualism and the desire for personal preferment and insubordination on the

part of teachers also play their part in stirring up among students distrust of the management and lack of loyalty to the institution.

Some teachers try to shape the policy of the institution, which duty is obviously that of the president.

President Nicholas Murry Butler of Columbia University in a recent issue of the *Educational Review*, writing "Concerning some matters academic" had the following to say:

> The duties and responsibilities of the office of university presidents may be summed up in a few words. They are the jealous care and close oversight of the work and interests of the university taken as a whole and the guidance of its relations toward the public. The president of the university is the authorized means of communication between the board and various officers of instruction and administration employed in the university.

The ideal then would seem to be a body capable, earnest, faithful, conscientious, consecrated teachers working under the direction of their president with no thought of self but in the spirit of the Master serving the whole people in His name.

The Schools' "Bit" To The Nation

R. A. Grigsby.

The time is near for thousands of boys and girls to return to school. Many parents, perhaps, are in a quandary as to whether they can best do their "bit" by sending their children to school or by retaining them at their present occupations.

I wish to say to all that are in this state of doubt, that the need for greater educational efforts on the part of the parent, the teacher, and the taught, is more pressing today than ever before, whether the declaration of peace is at hand or is long delayed.

This world-war has given already and will give rise to many new conditions in this country, which will demand greater educational efficiency. The fields of science, of art, and of industry, are widely extended. The greater part of the civilized world must of necessity look for a long time to America as its storehouse of food for body and mind.

Great wisdom, therefore, is shown on the part of the American government in that, during these days when the whole country is urged to economize along almost every line of civil and domestic activity, there is little being said about educational economy.

To subscribe to the liberty loan, to forego an excursion or a month's vacation, and to avoid extravagance in food and in dress, are regarded as loyal gifts to the nation, but to close the school room door in the faces of the children would be a sacrifice long to be regretted.

England has either been forced, or she has unfortunately chosen to make this sad mistake. Education in England, it is said, is at a standstill. "Like every peaceful activity of government, it has been thrown into the crucible of war economy, and more than others it has come forth a scorched and shrunken thing. —Thousands of children have been turned prematurely from the school door."

"England seems not to realize that once this man-killing war is over, she, like the others of the nations of Europe, will have to go forward on the feet of little children, and that it ill behooves her now to make the way rough and the travelers poorly equipped."

I repeat that great wisdom is shown on the part of the American government in that there is but little being said about such educational economy that would deprive the children of their chance.

Greater coöperative efforts for the education of the youth should be regarded by all as no less vital to the national defense and the establishment of world democracy than the worker in the munition factory, the volunteers in the training corp', or those actually grappling with the enemy away from home.

SCHOOL NOTES AND NEWS

Princess Anne Academy

The fifth session of the summer school was held from June 25 to July 27. The attendance was good considering the troublous times. The students, on a whole, made a very good showing in the subjects which they elected, and the prospects are that they will achieve better and greater things in their various appointments this year than in the past.

The faculty for this session was composed of the following: Prof. T. H. Kiah, A. M., principal, pedagogy and agriculture; Prof. J. H. Lockerman, principal of the Baltimore Training School, mathematics; Prof. R. A. Grigsby, A. B., English; Miss Alice M. Carroll, A. B., rural economy, and Miss Lucretia T. Kennard, domestic science and art.

Those in attendance were: Emma J. Burris, Hazel M. Cottman, Garley A. Duncan, Ethel M. Dorsey, Rebecca N. Hawkins, Celeste M. Hayman, Henrietta E. Jones, Magdelene Lewis, Evelyn O. Lloyd, Alice E. Lockerman, Alice M. Mason, Sarah A. Mason, Martha E. Morris, Carrie Mumford, Naomi Parker, May E. Postley, Ella M. T. Small, Lillian, T. Stanford, Flora J. D. Turpin, Helen M. Walker, Rebecca C. Williams, Myra Cordery, John W. Handy, Elmer E. Dashield, Joseph Hayman, Wm. H. Hayman, James L. Johnson, Rev. Eugene O. Parker.

The following gentlemen gave interesting and helpful addresses to the members of the summer school and faculty: Mr. W. H. Dashiell, Superintendent of Public Schools of Somerset County; Dean William Pickens, of Morgan College; Dr. G. H. Reavis, Assistant State Superintendent of Schools; Dr. J. O. Spencer, President of Morgan College and Dr. S. S. Buckley, member of Maryland Agriculture Extension Service.

Miss Lucretia T. Kennard has been appointed supervisor of domestic science and art. Miss Kennard was at one time supervisor of colored schools of Caroline County. We heartily welcome her.

Principal and Mrs. T. H. Kiah spent their vacation on the grounds.

The agricultural department has been doing excellent work this summer, despite the fact that not as many workers were available as in the past. The crops were both bountiful and good.

The wheat crop brought the highest prevailing market price.

A calf is the latest addition to the dairy herd. From a recent sale one registered calf added $125.00 to the dairy coffers.

A new hennery has been constructed for the use of the classes in poultry craft this year.

The home garden is in excellent condition. During the school session, this work is carried on by the girls under the direction of the domestic science and art teacher.

The following scholarship students worked on the farm during the summer: Wm. H. Whittington, 4th year; Raymond E. Winston, 8th grade and Thorgues Sie, 3rd year preparatory in Morgan College. Cyrus Davis, a prospective student, has been working in the agricultural department since the first of June. He expects to enter the seventh grade.

The carpentry department has been taxed to its capacity. It has during the year moved several small buildings, made and refitted screens for doors and windows in the various buildings, reshingled a portion of kitchen, repaired several broken stairways, painted several structures and last but not least, completed a beautiful little cottage which is now occupied by one of the instructors. This department is greatly in demand and always has plenty of work.

Mr. Roy L. Cordery, director of the carpentry department, has completed the plans for a blacksmith shop which is to be erected near the Mechanics' Building.

The following scholarship students worked in carpentry during the summer: Nelson A. Miller, 3rd year and John W. Jackson, 1st year.

The printing department has increased its efficiency in that a 30 inch Chandler & Price power paper cutter has been recently installed.

B. F. Waters, 1st year, worked on scholarship in the printing department.

That domestic economy does not necessarily curtail friendly associations was quite evident at the home of Mr. Stanley E. Whittington, No. 6 W. 132nd Street, New York City, September 2d, when he entertained several of his Princess Anne friends at dinner. Among those present were: Mrs. D. J. Pinkett, Misses Victoria and Roxie Pinkett and Prof. R. A. Grigsby.

Miss Sylena Black, Mr. John H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Bond, and Mr. Robert Thomas were also invited but they were unavoidably detained.

Mr. James P. Layne has been appointed instructor in Blacksmithing in Princess Anne Academy.—*G.C.D.*

卐 卐

Sophomores

Lourena Minor

The second year at college,
With changes is beset.
By this time we have knowledge,
And still have much to get.
We've gotten used to college ways,
Become most dignified;
We've put aside our childish plays,
And see the serious side.

On coming back to Morgan;
The donning caps and gowns,
The walking halls without a fear;
Of seniors' awful frowns;
All these things do our hearts elate
And we hear everywhere,
This compliment from college mates:
"The 'Sophs' are debonair!"

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

1867 **MORGAN COLLEGE** 1917

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

NOV. 26th, 27th and 28th.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 8 P. M.

CONCERT

Metropolitan M. E. Church

(Orchard St., near Druid Hill Ave.)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 3 P. M.

At the College

(Corner of Fulton and Edmondson Aves.)

Prayer ..... Rev. Charles E. Young, D.D.

Greetings from Alumni and Branch Schools:
Principal Thos. H. Kiah, A. M., Principal Lee McCoy, A. M., Thos. N. Hawkins, M. D., and J. U. King, B. D.

Music .....

Music .....

Announcements .....

Benediction .....

8 P. M.

_____ *Church*

Music .....

Address by Chairman ..... Bishop John Hurst, D. D., LL. D.

Historical Address Rev. John Franklin Goucher, D.D., LL. D., President of Board of Trustees.

Music—Solo .....

Address ..... Hon. P. P. Claxton, LL. D., U. S. Commissioner of Education

Address ..... Bishop Joseph F. Berry, D. D., LL. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Music .....

Collection .....

Announcements .....

Benediction .....

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 3 P. M.

At the College

Prayer

Music

Greetings—From Sister Schools

From State Department of Education, Maryland, by Dr. M. Bates Stephens, State Superintendent of Education.

Music

From Local Religious Organizations

From Other Organizations

Song

Announcements

Benediction

8 P. M.

Church

Prayer

Music

Introduction of Chairman.....By President J. O. Spencer

Address by Chairman—His Excellency, Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of Maryland.

Address.....Bishop William F. McDowell, D.D., LL.D., Washington, D. C.

Music

Report of Campaign Committee and District Superintendents

Presentation of Gifts

Announcements

Benediction

THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT - 5 1933
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Morgan College and Branches

J. O. SPENCER, A. M., Ph. D., President.

Morgan College

Fulton and Edmondson Avenues

Batimore, Md.

ATTENTION is called to the Preparatory, one Normal and two full Collegiate courses, the last leading to appropriate degrees.

TERMS for either day students or boarders are VERY REASONABLE, but little more than the cost of living at home.

For information, address

WILLIAM PICKENS, A.M., LIT. D., Dean,
Morgan College, Baltimore.

Princess Anne Academy

Princess Anne, Md.

(Eastern Branch of the Maryland State College of Agriculture.)

THOMAS H. KIAH, A.M., *Principal.*

PREPARATORY, Normal and Industrial courses. The last include complete instruction in Carpentry, Joinery, Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting, Printing, Agriculture, Dairying, Home Gardening, Cooking, Sewing, Dressmaking, and Millinery.

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Volume IX
Number 9

THE MORGAN COLLEGE BULLETIN

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The Morgan College Bulletin

VOL. IX OCTOBER, 1917 NO. 9

E D I T O R I A L S

The Mob

Has not the time fully come for the American press and pulpit to speak out with no uncertain voice on the wide-spread evil of mob violence and its frequent product, lynching?

Mob rule,–the attempted adjustment of difficulties by force, the professed righting of wrongs by public violence, has become all too frequent in a land boasting of its legal and constitutional procedure for the protection of the liberties of the humblest citizen. The real fact is that in parts of our land those who may be the object of scorn or who may be weak and unpopular have few practical rights and little protection of the law.

If it be true–which often it is not, that the victims of the mob are socially weak and sometimes vicious, there should be in well ordered society proper plans and adequate machinery for dealing with both the weak and vicious. A spirit of chivalry, of fair play, should suggest proper considerate treatment in trianing, education and supervision of those who are socially and economically unable to defend themselves and have no one at hand to act for them.

In this class are many women and children of unskilled laborers and very frequently the laborers themselves. Such members of society are in many cases left helpless by the defective organization of society itself. Underpaid, underfed, uneducated and untrained, they offer a fertile soil for the development of those traits likely to invite opposition and attack. For the existence of this class society is largely responsible.

Those of confirmed vicious habits of whatever race and by whatever means they develop these habits should be restrained. Along with the restraint should be such an exercise of humanity and constructive benevolence as to substitute good habits for bad ones wherever possible.

Both of the classes named when falling under the application of criminal law should have their cases handled with such dignity and promptness as to impress the offender and the public as well of the seriousness of law breaking. In no case should a howling, irresponsible mob even of "leading citizens" be allowed for one moment to usurp the place of the legally constituted courts.

What a spectacle does our country present! A man is suspected of having committed a crime. In some parts of the land if he be a black man the formality of an arrest is dispensed with and the suspect is tortured until a so-called confession is wrung from him and then he is promptly strung up or riddled with bullets or burned at the stake.

The *confession*(?) is frequently secured by promises of release and protection. Under such circumstances

"confessions" are but the pretext for summary execution and innocent persons are not infrequently thus done to death. The mob does not reflect, does not reason, does not deliberate. A mad frenzy seizes people who never knew the suspect, never had any dealings with him, know nothing at first hand of the charges or of the probable guilt of the suspect. Why should they want the death of the victim? Only because a wild unreasoning thirst for blood controls them.

What is the psychology of the mob? What the underlying motive? Fear and cowardice. No one is so cruel as a conscious coward when he has a little power and is accompanied by others as cowardly as himself. Talk of the bravery of the mob! It is not there. A wild recklessness, misnamed courage, may be in evidence but real moral courage the mob has not, except in the rarest instances. This is shown by the fact that when the officers of the law are known to be men of courage, prompt in action, the mob rarely attempts to take the prisoner away from the officers. In those cases where an unsuccessful attempt to protect the prisoner is made it usually turns out that the effort at protection is mere stage play, the members of the mob knowing full well that no serious effort will be made to protect the prisoner.

How many officers of the law have been killed in attempted jail deliveries of colored prisoners? Yet the officers of the law are sworn to protect their charges and to deliver them up only on an order from the court.

This whole mob business begets a contempt for the courts on the part of both the mob and the class from which the victims are chiefly drawn, colored people, foreigners and unskilled laborers. The mob learns to measure courts, sheriffs and police not by their sworn duties but by their cowardly connivance with the disorderly element. Ignorant unprotected men are likely to argue that if the officers of the law cannot or will not protect them they will protect themselves. Both classes are wrong and two wrongs never make a right.

Fundamentally the public respect for "due process of law" lies at the basis of democratic institutions. The people in a democracy turn over to designated officers the adjustment of civil and criminal disputes. The private citizen cannot redress his own wrongs, real or imaginary. He must hail the wrongdoers to a legally constituted court, must bring his evidence, must present it in due and proper form, must await the judgment of the court and must abide by the final decision.

Dueling, gun-toting, the vendetta, and mob rule are all out of date and out of place in a republic. If one man or set of men can settle matters out of court on one pretext, any man and any set of men can do the same on another pretext and there is an end of courts and judicial process.

It is as vain and foolish, as it is false, to offer the threadbare excuse that the courts cannot be depended upon to give prompt decisions and inflict penalties, especially upon colored convicts. The entire machinery of the law, legislative, judicial and executive is in the hands of the white people. The sentiment of the public toward colored lawbreakers or those accused would brook no delay. Hence this excuse is trifling and foolish.

But the pulpit and press of the

country should speak out in condemnation of mob violence because the practice is wicked and unjust while it saps the foundation of public morals and encourages law breaking to an alarming extent.

The *Christian Advocate* (N. Y.) for July 12, 1917 contains a striking article on this subject. We reprint this article under the title, "Democracy Disgraced." We hope that there will be many more articles in many papers until this vile practice is driven from American society.

—J. O. S.

Democracy Disgraced

From *The Christian Advocate.*

The massacre of Negroes in East Saint Louis last week presents but one redeeming feature—that it occurred in a Northern State. Otherwise some would have confused the issue by classifying this atrocity as one more Southern outrage upon the black man, and Northern editors would have taken the familiar and self-righteous line of lecturing the offending section upon its light respect for human life, and especially for the right of the colored man. But this time it is Illinois, the State of Abraham Lincoln, and the circumstances bring us face to face with a horror of oppression, injustice, arson and slaughter, beyond anything this country has seen in a lifetime, a tragedy belonging in the same bloody category with the merciless acts of which we have thought only the Turk and the Hun were capable.

"We bow our foreheads in the dust" in the presence of this frenzied outburst of American men—yes, and women!—against the laws of God and man. We feel the hot breath of those infernal fires which ever smolder within the human breast, ready to be fanned into a fury of devastating flame. No city, no state, no nation, is proof against such an eruption so long as individuals harbor these passionate feelings, the un-Christian spirit whose natural fruits are ha[illegible] violation, insurrection and war, with all [illegible].

What can be done to avert the repetition of such outbreaks as have given the name of East Saint Louis a horrid eminence?

First, there must be no palliation or explanation of the iniquity. Public opinion, expressed through every organ within its reach, must everywhere condemn such lawlessness against whomsoever displayed. The only sentiment which any true American can entertain or utter against such inhuman deeds is one of abhorrence, and any attempt to justify them should be met with the same instant and burning denounciation which Theodore Roosevelt hurled at Samuel Gompers in the Russian meeting last Friday night. To apologiz for them is to make lawlessness popular. In so far as Mr. Gompers intended such an apology, he invited a repetition of such disorders, and betrayed the interests of the great body of laboring men whose leader he is.

And in the second, but not less important, place, it is incumbent upon us who are teachers and preachers, whether our forum be the home, the school, the press, the lodge, the labor union, or the church, to spare no effort to secure respect for common human rights. Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, there a little, in season and out of season, it must be impressed upon young and old that the principles of Christian brotherhood are the foundation of the only democracy worth having or preserving. If men and women are to be driven from our cities with torch and gun because of the color of their skin, or because their presence complicates the labor market, our boast of democratic equality will be the laughing stock of the world. If such things can go on unrebuked and unpunished, let us recall our troops from Europe and prate no more about "making the world safe" for a democracy which tolerates so foul a wrong.

The National Baptist Convention

Muskogee, Oklahoma

We had the pleasure of a visit to the National Baptist Convention in Muskogee,–the convention which is under the leadership of Dr. Morris. It was a huge gathering of seventeen hundred delegates, to say nothing of other visitors. The Women's Auxiliary of this Convention is the force behind the splendid school at Lincoln Heights, Washington, D.C., of which Miss Nannie C. Burroughs is the President. These women at the Convention seem more efficient and better organized than the men. In many respects the big mens meeting is clumsy and dissipating of energies. The women's organization on the other hand, under the presidency of Mrs. Layten and the inspiration of Miss Burroughs, who is its secretary, is always doing something worth while.

The meetings were as harmonius as big meetings usually are. Some steps were taken toward a re-union of the great Baptist hosts of the country and a closing of the breach which has for several years now resulted in two national conventions. The other one was being held at the same time in Atlanta, Ga.

A committee of men from the white Southern Baptists visited both of these conventions and counciled and plead for re-union. A dispute as to the legal ownership of the National Baptist Publishing House in Nashville is at the bottom of the trouble. This is a big money prize. Mammon is the root of all evil. The trouble will will not be easy to mend.

The Muskogee Convention was like a great show. The men held their meetings in Convention Hall. There was always about as large a crowd outside as inside. When one approached it sounded like a street fair, some hawking wares and some singing and offering for sale various "ballads". Some mountebanks, who could not get the floor inside, were preaching and haranguing to whatever audiences they could gather in the corners outside. Inside it was like a great political machine, with the huge bosses all massed on the great platform and the steam-roller working over-time.

But it is withal an institution of great power and possibilities, and it is to be hoped that the Baptists will re-unite, and that the people's property-right to the publishing house, and to all other property amassed from their energies, will be acknowledged. Certainly there could have been no publishing house, and not even a convention, but for these Baptist hosts. And they deserve good treatment.

One of the best addresses at the whole convention was the "annual report" of Miss Burroughs as Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary. She dealt knowingly with many phases of our larger problems.

While in Muskogee, President Marquis of the Langston University, drove President John Hope and myself and some friends to Taft, Okla., where the richest colored Miss in the United States has her home. It is a characteristic Western, and looks fitter to produce cowboys and Indians than the little Rector girl. It contains also the growing institution for the colored defectives of the state. The institution and the town are both much in the rough yet but show vigor.

In Muskogee one sees many Indians,–and many Negro members of

the Indian tribes, especially of the Creeks. The Negro "Creeks" evidently take to civilization much more rapidly than the Indian Creeks. The Indian is on the whole a slow man in the walks of civilization. He may have on a hat,–but will have a feather sticking in that hat,–not many feathers perhaps, but one or two, just enough to tie him to the former order of things, of which he is now the remnant. On the other hand the Negro, born in his tribe, and freed by proclamation in 1863, has risen against obstacles to great power,-and in some cases is using these very Indians in curiosity shows. One big black man, a "Creek Negro," was holding a fair, with Indians from his tribe as the attraction. He had them exhibiting at "Indian Ball Game" and the "Indian Stomp Dance." The Indian ball game is not a thriller and does not seem to require much brains. It is played with little sticks with pouches on the end in which the ball is caught or picked up. And as to the "Stomp Dance!" not even Fifth Avenue of New York City would ever adopt it in the hope of producing a sensation. It is the tamest sort of stalking around with the lower limbs.

When I see the Indian, I am glad that the United States Government never gave anything to the freed Negro, but let him "root, hog, or die" for himself. The paternalism of the government has certainly sapped all of the get-up and energy and initiative out of the red man,- if he ever had such. The black man on the other hand, has been schooled by necessity to hustle.

From Muskogee we came on to Little Rock, Ark., our former home. We saw many familiar faces and received the same hearty greeting which the Middle West is capable of giving a fellow. And how the world does move! There's "Bill" Foster, our high school classmate, now a druggist and the best medicine-mixer in the state; and there s Stanley Ish, in the class just behind 'Bill' and me, who is now one of the leading physicians of the city; and there's the little girl, daughter of *our* dear English teacher, Mrs. Stephens,–the little girl who used to run around our knees, when we called on the teacher, and accept candy from our hand, now the lady in charge at the library. And there's our own little brother, whom we used to spank, now a man to reckon with; and our dear old Daddy, once famous for his physical power, now, tho strong for his age, but the shadow and echo of his former self.

The earth is not flat, but it and the sun, too, surely do "move"!

—Wm. P.

A Banner Church

A banner-bearer, a standard bearer is one who goes before others, "leads the ranks," points out the way, heads the battle, sets the precedent for others to follow. This is the position of JAMES M. E. CHURCH, and its pastor, the Rev. J. T. Fletcher, of Germantown (Philadelphia), Pennsylvania. They have raised "one dollar per member" in the half-century campaign of Morgan College at once instead of taking the two years allowed by the conference. On October 4 (1917, not 1919) in a rally Mr. Fletcher and his church raised the three hundred and seventy-five dollars and expenses of the effort!

In our little lifetime we have met many preachers and their churches, white and colored,—and we usually

know what is going to happen as soon as we meet the preacher and hear him say a word, and then meet one or two of his members and hear them say a word. When we went up to Philadelphia on the day for this rally and met Mr. Fletcher, he said: "We have the finest people here,- they always respond,—they are all right!" This was not said in the presence of his officers or members, mind you, but when we saw him alone. And when we entered his church that evening, two or three of his members pulled me into a corner OUT OF HIS HEARING, and said: "This thing will succeed to-night because we have the finest pastor,–he's just all right!" This completed the equation, and we knew exactly what would happen.

But when we go upon a charge and the preacher meets us at the station with a crab-apple looking face, as if the whole world were one compound cathartic pill and he had been ordered to swallow it, and remarks as we trudge toward his home: "These are a queer people here,—hard to wake up,--you can't get much out of them for 'outside' things." Then we know what is going to happen again. When we meet two or three of his officers or members, this is what they are going to say: "Our pastor is a pretty good man, but——." And what comes after that adversative conjunction is likely to be ten times as important as what went before it.

But the spirit is different in James M. E. Church and the fruit is different. The pastor asked his people for two dollars per member at once, instead of one dollar per member in two years, and a sufficient number came forward with the two dollars to pay the whole bill. It was a famous "Queens' Rally." The Queen who brought in the most money was Miss Cora Geary with $40.25, and the man whom we had the pleasure of crowning King was Mr. David E. Rasin with $44.36.

The power and worth and influence of a church can be measured by its ability to go with the gospel and other good things OUT OF ITS IMMEDIATE SELF. Any church will buy coal to warm its own feet. Even the sinners and slackers will do that!

—*Wm. P.*

Why the Negro Leaves the South

The cause is complex and many-angled, not simple and categorical. Perhaps the greatest element in all this causation is the Jim Crow Car. It is worse than lynching: lynching occasionally kills one man; the Jim Crow Car perpetually tortures ten thousand.

I am writing on board a Jim Crow Car from Little Rock, Ark., toward St. Louis, Mo.,—a horrible night ride. The colored women have one end of a smoker, separated from smoking white men by a partition that rises only part of the way from the floor toward the ceiling of the car. All of the smoke and fumes, and some of the oaths, come over. Some of these colored people have already spent two nights in this same car-end, coming all the way from the lower side of Texas. For them the name of the train must sound very much like irony: it is the "Sunshine Special."

Just behind us is a chair car for white people, where they can stretch out and rest with sanitary napkins under their heads. They have paid exactly the same "first-class" fares paid by these colored passengers. The colored passengers sit on straight backed seats filled with the dust and grime of neglect. All of these

colored people are wishing, and some of them giving audible expression to the wish, to reach Poplar Bluff, the first stop in Missouri, so that they can go back into that chair car and out of the squalor and discomfort of this car-end.—And some of these colored men are in the service of the United States, summoned from the far corners of Texas to Newport News, Va., to be trained to fight for democracy in Europe; and because they travel practically all of the way through southern territory they must sit up for three nights and days, without change of clothing or a bite of warm food,—certainly a good preparation for trench warfare.

Then, "Why does the Negro leave the South?" indeed! You would *feel* a large part of the answer if you could be on this train, in this Jim Crow Car, and share for a night the longing of these people to reach the line that divides Missouri from Arkansas, or any other part of "the line" that separates Dixie from the rest of creation.

—*Wm. P.*

Unconscious Prejudice?

"Race Man," "Race Meeting," Friend of the Race," etc.

We are not going to discuss the unfortunate grammar of some of these expressions, but their psychology. These expressions have always disturbed us: they seem to indicate in colored people either a morbid reaction to white people's prejudice, or a deep unconscious prejudice of their own. All real prejudice is unconscious. The prejudiced man does not say: I am prejudiced. He says: I am right and you are wrong. As soon as prejudice discovers itself, it is no longer prejudice; it becomes then a willful and deliberate meanness. It is real prejudice when it thinks this meanness is righteousness.

When we hear a good white man being introduced to a mixed audience as "a friend of the race," always meaning the black race, we feel the embarrassment of that white man. For we know that the best character to which a white man or any other man, can aspire is to be the friend of all races regardless of their colors; in fact, to be the friend of no race as a race, but the friend of righteousness of MAN.

It is not a proper rejoinder here to say: Well, that is what we mean. Should we not be very careful to say what we mean? For we have the right to judge the meaning by the expression. And if we are fighting a prejudice, should we not be very careful to avoid the methods of that prejudice, and even its terminology.

Now, a good way to test a victual is to taste it. How would the colored members of a mixed audience enjoy it, if a colored man should be introduced by a white man to that audience, in these terms: "He is a friend of the (white) race. He stands for the (white) race. He fights for the (white) race. He believes in (white) race enterprises. If I were that black man, I should immediately enter a disclaimer; I should say: I am no more of a friend to the white race than I am to my own race. Charity begins at home, and my love for my own race is what leads me into friendly acts toward all other races. At least I am aspiring to be no more an enemy to any other race than I am to my own. I want to be on the side of those who are right, even if it happens to be my own race."

The colored weekly papers are the

greatest offenders in the abuse of these terms. Let us now insert the word "white" in a few of these expressions and imagine how sweet they will sound to the ears of colored people. We are going to have a (white) race meeting to look after the interests of the (white) race. This is a (white) race enterprise. This paper stands always for the best interests of the (white) race. This is a (white) race laundry, or a (white) race drug store, and so on. We should think the white race and gone mad in its narrowness and exclusiveness.

Of course much might be said about the colored man's being "the under dog" in the fight; being on the defensive, and so forth. All the more should the black man endeavor to exemplify the ideal for which he strives. That is no reason to out-Herod Herod in the adoption of the method and the lingo of the wrong to which he is opposed.

—Wm. P.

L I T E R A R Y

Fiftieth Anniversary of Morgan College

BY WILLIAM PICKENS.

The year 1867 will always be noted in our history for the founding of some of the best colleges for colored people in the United States. One of these is Morgan College, located in Baltimore, Maryland, which received its charter on the 27th of November, 1867.

The fiftieth anniversary of the institution will be celebrated by appropriate exercises on the 27th and 28th of November. This celebration will not only look backward but also forward, for the college has recently acquired a beautiful new site on a tract of nearly seventy acres in the suburbs of the city. On this site are several substantial stone buildings which can be used for dormitories and other school purposes. With the addition of an administration and classroom building it will make a very excellent college plant. Those who have inspected it, say that it is one of the most beautiful school sites in the United States. The hills are picturesque, and a great, beautiful, perpetual brook runs right thru the place, hard by the campus, which is shaded by rows of spreading trees.

The college has two excellent branch schools: the Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Maryland, equipped for the teaching of agriculture and other industries, in addition to preparing students for college; and the Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Lynchburg, Virginia, a preparatory school for boys and girls, equipped for teaching girls' industries. The enrollment at the three plants is about 350 students, practically all of secondary and college grade. The college department is in Baltimore; the other two are preparatory and industrial schools. The Princess Anne Academy is also the Eastern Branch of the Maryland State College of Agriculture.

The president of the college is John O. Spencer, Ph. D., formerly dean of the Anglo-Japanese College, Tokyo, Japan, and president of the Hudson River Institute. The dean of the college is William Pickens, Litt. D., formerly teacher in Talla-

dega College and Wiley University. Each branch school is under the immediate charge of a principal: Principal Thomas H. Kiah, A.M., at Princess Anne Academy, and Principal Lee M. McCoy, A. M., at Lynchburg.

The following are a few of the best known people who have graduated from the institution:

Dr. Warfield, Surgeon-in-Chief in Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Dr. William H. Brooks, Pastor of St. Mark's M. E. Church, New York City; Rev. Dr. M.W. Clair, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Dr. I. L. Thomas, District Superintendent, Washington Conference; Principal Thomas H. Kiah and wife, Princess Anne, Md.; Rev. J. W. Jewett, District Superintendent, Salisbury District, Delaware Conference; Prof. Frank Butler, Supervisor Colored Schools, Dorchester Co., Cambridge, Md.; Mr. Isaac Nutter, Attorney, Atlantic City, N. J.; Rev. Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, Field Secretary of Home Mission Society, Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. S. H. Brown, Dist. Supt., Cumberland District, Washington Conference; Principal Jos. H. Lockerman, Training School, Baltimore, Md.; Principal Mason A. Hawkins, High School, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. J. T. Fletcher, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. W. A. T. Miles, Salem, N. J.; Rev. Leon S. Moore, Dover, Del.; Rev. A. L. Martin, Atlantic City, N. J.; Rev Dr. D. H. Hargis, Dist. Supt., Cambridge District, Delaware Conference; Rev. W. J. L. Hughes, Chester, Pa.; Mr. J. Albert Whittington, Hotel Proprietor, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Joseph H. Jenkins, Wheeling, W. Va.; Rev. J. S. Carroll, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. C. S. Briggs, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Rev. Dr. N. M. Carroll, Baltimore, Md., Rev. J. H. Nutter, Marion Station, Md.; Rev. Dr. M. J. Naylor, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. G. E. Curry, Lynchburg, Va.; Rev. Charles E. Hodges, Baltimore, Md.

The following are expected to be among the speakers at the celebration: Governor Emerson C. Harrington, of Maryland; Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Bishop Wm. F. McDowell, D. D., LL. D., Washington, D. C.; Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Philadelphia.

The Importance of the Study of Good Literature

By Lida L. Brown.

Literature is a mind picture of the words, the deeds, the thoughts, the passions of mankind. It interprets and presents human life as no other art can.

People will little note nor long remember what we say, but what we leave in written form will live and speak for us long after we are dust and may be the means of shaping some life. Since literature portrays human life, it is of the utmost importance that it be of the highest type in acquainting the young with life.

The mind of everyone is filled with images and the strongest impulse to arouse these images is imitation. We love to imitate. It is in literature, if anywhere, that this impulse to action is aroused. Even in childhood the little mind imagines wonderful things about the innocent Mother Goose stories that always begin with "Once upon a time" such and such a thing happened, and as it grows older it reaches out for other stories from which it forms beautiful ideals of the characters found there and imitates them.

The enlargement of the imagination goes on rapidly between the ages of twelve and sixteen, therefore the importance of the elements that enter into this expansion can hardly be overestimated as they are carried over into manhood and womanhood. If the mind is filled with the beautiful ideals of literature at this perord, it is less open to temptations such as the pettiness of spite and ill gossip about our school mates and will be forming ideals away from which we cannot easily break.

Good literature not only supplies us with a sense of the beautiful, but also a sense of conduct. A mother once noticed that her daughter who was a little bit coarser in her manner than becomes her sex, always read good books, so whenever she was a bit boisterous her mother would say "This is Lady Clara" until she really became refined and dignified.

Then, if the reading of good literature supplies us with nothing else, we will have learned a great lesson when we learn a sense of beauty and a sense of conduct.

Our Letter Box

Monrovia, Liberia,
February 20, 1917.

My dear Brother Spencer:

We reached here on Jan. 25th, after a rather nerveracking journey through the war zone and on belligerent vessels. The Lord was with us and blessed us and brought us in safety to the land where there is so much to be done for Him.

The people have been most cordial in their reception to us and have assured us of their co-operation to help bring about the Kingdom of our Christ here.

Not only is that true among civilized and Christian people, but among the aborigines as well. They have come from far and near to see us and to beg for schools and "God palaver" as they call the Gospel. Old King Kie Tee Por died recently and in his stead is Jay Jay Nor. We were here less than a week before King Jay Jay Nor came down from nearly two hundred and fifty miles in the interior with twenty or thirty of his chief men to greet us and tell of the death of old King Kie, and to remind us that they were still waiting for the school and Christian workers that they begged for more than ten years ago. That was a part of the late old King Kie's message to Jay Jay Nor to see his friend the Bishop, and tell him how long and how anxiously he had waited for his return and for the light of the Gospel and Christian education, for which, he, (Kie,) had begged. I wish you could have seen this quiet dignified old man as he fired up begging for his people! It was pathetic to say the least. Our hearts were greatly stirred as we listened to them and saw the anxiety and interest written upon their faces as they pleaded for light. The field is truly "white to harvest". There is a great awakening among the people everywhere. If we had two hundred workers there would be a place and large territoy for each one. At our Annual Conference, which has just closed, it was pathetic to hear the cry of the people, and no one to send them, nor the means to support them. The work of the Kingdom must suffer delay and perhaps defeat for the need of men and women and means to push forward. I say perhaps defeat, because the Mohammedans are eager and aggressive and are forcing and forging forward while Christians tarry.

Pray earnestly that the Lord of harvest may send forth reapers in this ripe and ready field, for they are needed.

Our workers are heroic and persevering to the limit of endurance. They are fighting a brave fight against many odds, but nobly they fight on. There are so many little ways that their burdens might be lightened and their way made smoother. For instance, our Sinoe River Industrial School needs a cooking stove, Leonard Mission needs twenty-five scholarships at fifteen dollars each, clothing for the boys and girls, fifty pair of overalls, fifty shirts of strong material, six bolts of unbleached muslin, six bolts of heavy gingham or cotton material for the girls, thread, needles, pins, buttons medicine, cutlasses, hoes, spades, rakes, Bibles and hymn books, school books for the first, second and third grades, catechisms and picture cards.

We need material for teaching sewing in all our schools, but especially in the College of West Africa, where Mrs. Curtis, the wife of the American Minister, gives her services, and at Cape Palmas Seminary, Garriway and Sineo River Industrial School.

We need money to support our native sub-stations and workers. So many are closed for lack of funds. Fifty dollars will keep one station worker for a year.

We do so much need money for buildings almost everywhere. We build thatch houses which can last only a short while. The Roman Catholics are building concrete and stone buildings.

Pray, pray that the Lord will raise up friends to supply Liberia's needs.

Yours in Christ,

(Signed)

Bishop and Mrs. A. P. Camphor.

SCHOOL NOTES AND NEWS

Morgan College

Morgan College opened on September 24th with a big list of new pupils, and one new teacher, Miss Ruby M. Parsons.

Miss Gertrude V. Hall, formerly a student in Princess Anne Academy and Morgan College Academy '13, Cheney Training School for Teachers '16, has charge of the department of Domestic Science and Art at Mayesville Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Mayesville, S. C.

Those who have formerly watched with pride while Fullback Edward E. Scott ripped thru the line for gain after gain, will be surprised to hear that he has quietly dropped back of the line and carried the ball over the matrimonial goal line. Mr. Scott and Miss Rachel Louise Dennis, Morgan Academy '16 were quietly married during the last week of September and are now residing at 1616 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore.

Of coure some folks can keep a secret! Last Easter Mr. J. Wendell Grinage, Morgan College '18 and Miss Lourena J. Minor, Morgan College '19, were quietly married "somwhere in Maryland," and make announcement of the fact this fall. Mr and Mrs. Grinage reside at 1341 N. Carey Street and are planning to return to Morgan and complete their college course.

Morgan opened on Sept. 24th with

a larger number of new students than ever before in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant. Everywhere is a strange face, with only now and again a sprinkling of the *old guard*. It makes a chap feel sort of lonesome for a few days but now that the student reception has been successfully held and everybody met everybody else, things feel a deal more cheerful. With the return of many of the old students who are a few weeks late we anticipate a very successful school year. Lots and lots of chaps signified their intention of coming to school, but in several instances we hear that the old High Cost of Living so successfully bombed their lines of defense as to make necessary a quick shift back to the "Work Line."

Speaking of lines makes us reflect that soon or late some of our fellows may be facing the Hindenburg Line in France and Belgium. The draft law in its inexorable demand has spared neither high nor low, rich or poor. Messrs. Gordon H. Byrd, James R. Webb, Isaiah J. Pinkett, and Professors Milton L. Calloway and James H. Carter were chosen by lot to answer the call. Professor Calloway has managed to secure his exemption and since the profession of drummer boy does not hold a prominent part in modern army tactics, the authorities also decided they would not need the "Little Prof." We feel sure, however, that all who are chosen, schoolboy, professor, rich man, laborer, will go cheerfully bouyed up by an international patriotism which cannot abide to see the fair flower democracy crushed under the iron heel and the rights of man outraged anywhere.

Friday evening, Sept. 28th, at the call of a committee of five colored members of the Board of Trustees, more than fifty leading colored citizens of Baltimore assembled in Morgan College for the purpose of organizing a general campaign for the Morgan College Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.

The meeting approved a plan to organize a Committee of One Hundred to further the interests of this campaign and this committee will meet at an early date on the call of the temporary Chairman, Rev. M. J. Naylor. Professor C. L. Davis, Dr. W. A. C. Hughes, Mr. Henry S. Dulaney and Dr. Naylor made very interesting addresses on the progress of our work.

On the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 26, Dr. Virginia Blakslee who has been for nine years a missionary in the heart of Africa, addressed the student body at Morgan College depicting the domestic life of the people and noting especially the loyalty and courage of the young converts in the schools. Dr. Blakslese is to remain in this country about a year and any school will be benefitted by hearing her story.

Miss Flora Strout, a former teacher of English at Morgan, and who has been for nearly ten years a missionary in Japan and in Burma, India, is in America for a rest and visit which will last until sometime next March. Miss Strout visited the school and was much interested and pleased at the progress and changes which have been made. At a date to be announced she will deliver an illustrated lecture on Burma. All should hear and see it.

Thursday evening, Oct. 4th, the Rev. Frank T. Lea, African missionary and lecturer, delivered an illustrated lecture on the Congo before the student body and the public in

the lecture room of Sharp St. M. E. Church. Mr. Lea who spent some four years in the wildest part of Africa knows his subject well and spoke most interestingly on the social, religious and domestic life of the people.

Miss Bertha L. Munson, Morgan '17, has been appointed teacher in charge of the public school at White Hall, Baltimore County, Md.

On Friday night, September 28th, the College entertained about seventy-five people, who discussed the organization of a committee of 1000 people to raise $10,000 in Baltimore for Morgan College. This committee includes the names of the most active and the best known colored people of the city. Supper was served the committee by our lady teachers, headed by Mrs. Pickens and assisted by the girls.

An able address, outlining the history of the College, was delivered by Prof. C. L. Davis, of the local high school. Dr. M. J. Naylor presided.

On Friday evening, October 5th, a reception was given to the new students and new teacher, Miss R. M. Parsons. The participants on the program were the new students. After the program, there was a social period which was enjoyed by all.

The Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, Field Secretary of the Home Mission Society, called by on September 28th and addressed the committee which is planning the $10,000 campaign.

The Schoolmasters' Club of Baltimore has decided to raise $100 on the $10,000 campaign for Morgan College. This will be one of the one hundred committees who are to raise $100 each, thus totalling $10,000 in a whirlwind campaign among Baltimore colored people. The Schoolmasters' $100 was subscribed at once by members present on October 6th at the Pythian Castle.

The lecture by Mr. Frank T. Lea, of Sandy Spring, on "The Congo," was very helpful.

Miss Virginia Blakeslee, a white physician and formerly a student under President Spencer, gave an interesting lecture on "Africa" in the College Chapel. She has been a missionary in Africa and paid high tribute to the virtue and honor of African boys.

President Spencer has visited the Philadelphia District Conference at Germantown where he found the District keenly alive to the interests of Morgan College and Princess Anne Academy. The pastor, Rev. J. T. Fletcher, in a rousing campaign has succeeded in raising the entire apportionment of the church on our Half Century Campaign. This is a shining mark placed before our friends everywhere. President Spencer was greatly pleased to meet many of the former students of Morgan College and Princess Anne Academy.

Princess Anne Academy

RED CROSS WILLING WORKERS

The least you do unto one of these My little ones, you did it unto Me.

The Class of 1918 of Princess Anne Academy met on October 18th, 1917 organized and declared themselves free willing workers of the Red Cross.

This organization has given the *widow's mite* by making sixty fracture bags for the soldiers being assisted by other classes of the school.

The material was supplied by the school body amounting to $4.00 which was collected in three minutes.

On Oct. 30 the organization made

a cake and potato salad, and presented them to the soldiers at a supper given by the Red Cross in Princess Anne.

The willing workers are now diligently making sleeveless sweaters, comfort kits and quilts.

The soldiers have the members most sincere prayers and all the help they can render for success in their brave noble and great undertaking.

Pauline E. Dano, **President.**
Marjorie Eaton, **Secretary.**

Helpers:

E. Dix, P. Dano, H. Waters, E. Adams, M. Eaton.

Instructresses:

Misses, E. Mason, S. Black, E. Johnson, E. Deedon, V. Pinkett, C. Durand.

Miss Kennard, Teacher.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

Some Facts About Africa

Nearly one-fourth of the earth's land surface is comprised within the continent of Africa. It is as far around the cost of Africa as it is around the world. Every eighth person of the world's population lives in the Dark Continent. The black double their number every 40 years and the whites every 80 years. There are 843 languages and dialects in use amoung the blacks of Africa. Only a few of the languages have been reduced to writing. Thirty-five years ago the export of cocoa from the Gold Coast amounted to $20. Today it is over $8,000,000. The coal fields of Africa aggregate 800,000 square miles; its copper fields equal those of North America and Europe combined, and it has undeveloped iron ore amounting to five times that of North America. Africa has 40,000 miles of river and lake navigation, and water powers aggregating 90 times those of Niagara Falls.

If Africa had the same proportion of railroad mileage as the United States according to its size, it would have a million miles of track instead of the 25,000 miles now in operation. One area in Africa unoccupied by missionaries is three times the size of New England, a second would make four states like New York, a third would cover eight Iowas, and a fourth is 18 times the size of Ohio. Throughout Africa there is one missionary for every 133,000 souls.

Almost the entire continent is now under European flags. France has a colony in Africa 20 times the size of France itself. The British flag flies over a territory as large as the United States, and extends almost without interruption from the Cape to Cairo, a distance of 6,000 miles.

—*World Outlook*

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Number 10

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The Morgan College Bulletin

VOL. IX NOVEMBER, 1917 NO. 10

EDITORIALS

Fort Des Moines, Iowa Colored Officers' Training Camp

The camp opened on June 15th and was to close on September 15th, but according to latest press reports the War Department has extended the time for one month more. Twelve hundred and fifty men were entered for training there, and we are told that out of this number the government expects to select six or seven hundred commissioned officers. These six hundred will be at the very top in quality, for they were picked men to start with, the majority of them coming from our best schools.

While some of the men were disappointed a not finding arrangements made for instruction in artillery and cavalry service, they all admit that the training that has been given them for infantry work, was of the very best. The training was given by the non-commissioned colored officers of the 24th and 25th infantry, United States Regulars, and from the 9th and 10th cavalry.

The Fort at Des Moines where these colored boys were sent for training, is one of the best army posts in the United States. When you approach it, there is the appearance of a great university, with the buildings arranged around the four sides of a huge rectangular lawn. This rectangle is the drill ground. The barracks and buildings are solid brick structures, with shower baths and other modern conveniences. Each company has its barracks and mess room, and everything is clean and beautiful, and the food is good. On one of the long sides of the rectrangle are these barracks; on the opposite side are the neat two-story red-brick homes of the officers. At one end of the rectangle were the hospital, some other headquarters, and the jail, for which they had little use; and at the opposite end were the home of Colonel Ballou, who was in charge of the camp, and the headquarters of other high officers.

But the best thing of all was the boys themselves, a thousand enthusiastic clean fellows from all over the country. I saw hundreds of my young personal friends into whose faces I had looked before, at Morgan, at Howard, at Talladega, at Wiley, at Fisk, at Morehouse, in Boston, in New Haven, and from almost everywhere else.

We wish them success in their future battles for democracy in Europe and in America.

—*Wm. P.*

Segregation

This word, meaning a separation, a setting apart from one's fellows has come to have a particular meaning, an offensive meaning, when used with reference to the Negro or colored race in this country. It has come to mean a separation on racial lines, in public as well as in private affairs. Under a variety of aspects some voluntary, others involuntary, some legal others social, attempts are being made to permanently set the colored people apart in many ways for many reasons.

It is proper to examine the reasons advanced and the methods used for this segregation or separation to see how far they conform to the genius and spirit of American institutions, to the ethics of that Christian civilization of which we are a part and to the sense of fair play of which we boast. In so far as the doctrine and practice of segregation do so conform, we could find little fault with segregation tho it might work temporary embarrassment and even hardship.

It is necessary at the outset to limit our discussion chiefly to involuntary or enforced segregation. There is a type of segregation, voluntary and almost unconscious, that is common to all races at all times. This is expressed in the proverb, "Birds of a feather flock together." The "feather" may be social, linguistic, religious, industrial, educational or a collection of two or more of these "feathers." It is no uncommon sight in a large mixed social assembly to see the lawyers drift together, the doctors group themselves, the ministers fraternize. Likewise the Germans, Italians or other nationalities get together.

So in homes, places of business and professions the community of interest between like groups has an important bearing on the development of society, tho carried to extremes even this voluntary separation has its disadvantages and evils in a democratic order of society. We are suffering now as a nation because of the over development of voluntary segregation on racial and linguistic lines. But we wish to discuss the reasons advanced and the methods used to accomplish enforced segregation on racial lines, the race segregated being the Negro.

The first and most specious argument advanced is: Segregation is best for the Negro himself. Some of our ward politicians and city councils become, when this subject is mentioned ,the most earnest and enthusiastic missionaries "for the good of the Negro."

It is for "his good" that he ride in old ramshackle cars devoid of proper conveniences tho he pays full fare. It is for "his good" that he is often forced to live in parts of the city where public improvements are conspicuous by their absence, tho rents are abnormally high and the repair of the property is left to the tenants. It is for "his good" that colored public schools are given shorter terms, the facilities for teaching lacking and the teachers often poorly prepared and poorly paid.

This argument, "for his good" is a sophistry in which the part is taken for the whole. The argument formally stated runs thus: Those of the same race like to meet and mingle in social affairs, ergo we will compel them to do so in other affairs. Colored people need their own leaders, ergo we will separate them, with or without leaders. What has the development of leaders to do with separate cars, separate industries, sep-

arate education, restricted residences? The fact is, the advocates of segregation would be among the last to grant representation of those segregated in local or general political assemblies. "The chance for racial expression" so fervently advocated by segregationists is the very last thing that they want done. Not "racial expression" but "racial suppression" is the thing aimed at. Hence, rear seats in cars, separate waiting rooms at stations, separate sections for dwellings must be established that the Negro shall "know his place."

Another reason advanced for residential and business segregation is that property interests will suffer if Negroes are allowed to buy and own property at random. Numerous examples are adduced to show the truth of this statement. That this may at times be true we frankly admit. If white people believe that the possible incoming of Negroes will depreciate their property and many property owners of a given locality offer to sell property, values will be reduced. The same thing will happen with the incoming of Jews, Italian, Bohemians, of the automobile business, to a residential section if the property owners regard these newcomers as a detriment to the community.

It must be noticed that no Negro, Jew, Italian or other nationality can move into a house until some one moves out. Those who first move usually do so to better their condition or to suit their convenience. Those who move in are actuated by the same motives. Society as a whole is thus improved by the movement of population.

Our lego-social protector now comes along to assist the natural growth of society by putting obstacles in the way of some portion of the people by him deemed obnoxious. He says by ordinance or by law that the usual current of supply and demand must be deflected or regulated. Houses vacated by white people must not be occupied by colored people even though white people do not care to rent these houses. In order to make the law or regulation seem fair and reciprocal it is solemnly provided that houses vacated by colored people and desired by white people shall not be occupied by white people tho there are no such houses. It means in plain English—Colored persons or Negroes shall not vacate property they do not occupy to provide for white people houses which white people do not want.

The object is evidently to make colored people pay extravagant prices for property by strictly limiting the supply while there is an increasing demand.

These two arguments, the good of the Negro, and the damage to the white man's property, are the stock arguments put forth for residential segregation.

The methods adopted will be but mentioned. They are separate cars and public vehicles or separate sections in a car, separate waiting rooms or none at all at railway stations, separate hotels and restaurants, which means in many cases no hotels or restaurants for colored people however respectable they may be,—separate places of amusement. Also separate churches and schools and many other forms of discrimination in the use of libraries, parks, playgrounds etc.

It is to be noted in passing that the colored citizen is not consulted as to the desirability of this separateness.

It is "for his good" and that ought to suffice.

It is these petty discriminations manifested in many ways that irritate and annoy the Negro and his friends. This condition leads to misunderstandings and more serious affairs. It destroys confidence between the races and makes the Negro think the white man as lacking in the spirit of fairness and justice. Thereupon the white man looks upon his colored brother as sulky and unreasonable.

The colored man leaves the section of his birth and seeks his fortune where he will be treated differently even tho he misses the accustomed easygoing tolerance in many minor matters.

Since writing the above the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the segregation case which came up from Louisville, Ky. This sweeping decision by the court of last resort was unanimous and probably settles many other cases of similar character and design.

At some future time we may write up this decision of the Supreme Court.

—*J. O. S.*

Morgan College Half-Century Celebration

November 27th, 1917 marked the fiftieth year since Morgan College was chartered. On that and the following date the event was celebrated beginning on Tuesday afternoon the 27th with an excursion to the new college site on the Hillen Road. About twenty-five persons, many of them prominent ministers of the Washington and Delaware Conferences, made the trip in a sight-seeing auto and came back most enthusiastic over the fine prospect of housing the College on this most desirable site.

Tuesday evening, tho the snow was falling, a good audience assembled in Metropolitan M.E. Church to greet Bishop McDowell; Dr. John F. Goucher and Bishop Berry. Bishop McDowell drew parallels between the growth of a man, of a race, of an institution, showing that growth, development, expansion was always interesting and for every existence inevitable. The law of life is the law of growth. He expressed the confident hope that the next fifty years of the College life would be as remarkable as the first fifty years had been.

Dr. Goucher in a most graphic and impressive way noted the growth of the College and its contribution to the intellectual, civic and religious life of the state and nation. The story of fifty years, the training of five thousand students, the establishment of agricultural, industrial, normal, preparatory and collegiate courses, the sending of men and women out to be leaders among their people was all most charmingly presented.

Bishop Berry, noting what had been done, emphasized the holding of high ideals of Christian service for the students and teachers who are trained in these schools.

On Wednesday afternoon at the College greetings were extended by representatives of Howard University, Hampton Institute, Talladega College, Clayton-Williams Academy, the Colored High School and the Colored Training School, while greetings by mail and by wire were numerous.

Degrees were conferred upon some of the many prominent alumni.

Wm. A. Warfield, Surgeon-in-Chief of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., received the degree of Doctor of Science. Joseph H. Lockerman, Principal of the Colored Training School, was awarded Doctor of Pedagogy. Rev.W.H. Brooks, New York; Rev. M. W. Clair, Washington, D. C.; Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, Washington, D. C.; Rev. J. U. King, Wilmington, Del.; Rev. M. J. Naylor, Baltimore, Md.; and Rev. James H. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa. received the title Doctor of Divinity.

The following received the degree Master of Arts: Carrington L. Davis, Vice Principal Colored High School, Baltimore; John T. Fletcher, Germantown, Pa.; Mason A. Hawkins, Principal Colored High School, Baltimore; James W. Jewett, Superintendent Salisbury District, Delaware Conference; Chas. A. Johnson, teacher in Morgan College; Chas. H. Johnston, teacher Baltimore, Md.; Thos. H. Kiah, Principal of Princess Anne Academy; Mary R. Kiah, teacher in Princess Anne Academy; Joseph G. Logan, teacher in Howard University; Lee M. McCoy, Principal of Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute; William A. T. Miles, minister Delaware Conference. This simple and dignified ceremony was followed by luncheon served in the dining room.

Wednesday evening a large and appreciative audience greeted the Governor of the State and Doctor P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon acted as temporary chairman and introduced the Governor who presided and delivered an impressive address. He commended the great work of Morgan College in the City and State and then pledged himself to promote and advance the cause of education among the colored people of the State.

Commissioner Claxton recounted the phenomenal growth of education among the colored people throughout the nation. He asked a far greater interest in and better support of higher education including collegiate and professional training.

All the addresses were of high order and greatly encouraged the friends of the College.

Our dear friend, Bishop Cranston was present and made the opening prayer. Dr. Goucher, Judge Soper, Mr. Deale, Dr. N. M. Carroll, Rev. J. H. Nutter, Professor Davis, Dr. Naylor, Professor Lockerman, Miss Ida Cummings and others of the Board of Trustees were present.

The Citizens Committee of nearly one hundred leading colored men and women are in a campaign to raise $10,000 for the College. The Committee made as a preliminary report about $1,800 cash and pledges in hand. They are going on with the campaign.

The District Superintendents reported cash as follows:

Washington Conference:

Alexander District,	$ 372.00
Annapolis District,	656.00
Baltimore District,	1,228.00
Cumberland Dist.,	241.00
Washington Dist.,	1,351.00
	$ 3,848.00

Delaware Conference:

Cambridge Dist.,	$335.00
Centreville Dist.,	250.00
Philadelphia Dist.,	792.00
Salisbury Dist.,	176.00
Wilmington Dist.,	482.00
	$ 2,035.00

Total for both Conferences $ 5,883.00

This is a part of the $1.00 per member pledged. It should net $58,000.

Summary:

Washington and Delaware Conferences	$ 58,000
Citizens Committee	10,000
Other Gifts and Pledges	8,872
Total cash and pledged	$ 76,872

This is a splendid beginning of a campaign that must be waged to a successful issue. Thus endeth the first half century.

L I T E R A R Y

Self-Cultivation in English

BY A. MARIE CARROLL.

There are four aims in the study of English, *viz:* The mastery of the language as a science, as a history, as a joy, as a tool.

As a tool there are three qualities which one must watch and develop: accuracy, audacity and range.

Good English is exact English. Words should fit thoughts like the skin neither too tight nor too loose. Too often in the multitude of words the thought is eliminated.

One should train himself to that exactness of language that he will be able to say definitely what he wishes and the words should be so potent as to compel the hearer to think of the thing being said to the exclusion of all other thought.

To obtain this much desired end two words are often better than three; the fewer the words the more forcible the thought. He who can put a great deal into a little is the master.

Preference should always be given to the quiet words rather than the loud words; for words like the apparel oft proclaim the man and the individual who seeks to attract attention by the use of big words ultimately receives his reward.

Such accuracy does not come of itself; a good test of ones vocabulary is obtained by giving the definitions of the common words in every day use. The discovery will soon be made that the supply is very limited and the small stock of words at one's command is very much over-worked. The same word being used to express many ideas. Here is the turning point for us in the world of words we must possess enough courage and audacity to explore the hidden paths and turn aside from the beaten roads of our fathers and discover new words that will express the various shades of thought just as the chemist experiments in order to develop the various tints of color.

We must become so familiar with many words that we will not be compelled to stop and laboriously hunt

for a word to convey an idea but like the brilliant musician let our thoughts flow out in words musical, rich, and captivating enthralling the hearer even against his own will.

It is said that Milton used eight thousand words, Shakespear fifteen thousand. Why is this vast difference? Is it because men and women have less to talk about in this age of progress? Nay verily it is due mainly to a lethargy to which most of us fall victims. We are hampered by custom and social environment and a fear that we are taking unnecessary trouble to search for new means of expression when the stock we have in hand will do just as well.

It is the small things in life that count after all. The man who starts the small saving account is quite likely to become the financier and custodian of large accounts. He who begins acquiring one or two new words per day will find himself in later life rich in thought and the power of expression.

Finally let us remember it is our duty to humanity to think of the other person and clothe our thoughts with such clear and concise expression that none need err or be misleed.

SCHOOL NOTES AND NEWS

Morgan College

On November 21st, President Spencer gave at the chapel hour an analysis and explanation of the recent decision of the Suprime Court declaring residential segregation unconstitutional.

The Morgan College foot-ball team scored a signal victory over the Baltimore High School team at Oriole Park on November 17th. The score was 18 to 0. A large crowd was in attendance.

The people of Baltimore seem awake to the interest of Morgan College as never before in its history. There have been groups of meetings and committee meetings in all parts of the city in interest of the Ten Thousand Dollar Campaign.

Miss L. E. Wilkes, of Washington, D.C., delivered an able lecture on the evening of the 16th. The subject was "Missing Pages in American History", dealing with the Negro's military record. She speaks in a proper historic style, without prejudice or passion.

TheMaryland Association for colored Teachers met in Baltimore, Nov. 26th, 27th, and 28th. The Association had the pleasure of attending the 50th Anniversary of Morgan College. The Supervisors met in Morgan College.

Dr. J. E. Spingarn, now Major of the Infantry stationed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., sends his check for $25.00 as greetings to Morgan College on the occassion of its 50th Anniversary.

Miss Iradell L. Bond, graduate of the High School, 1917, is a Freshman at Morgan College. She is instructing the lower preparatory classes in drawing, and leads the girls in gymnastic exercises.

Other High School graduates, now Freshmen at Morgan, are Misses Grace I. Hughes Nellie A. Buchanan,

and Mr. William A. Bevans.

The College Students were happy to see the local High School win over Armstrong High, of Washington, but they put it over theLocal High themselves on the 17th. When one has a little brother, he may spank him, but he doesn't want anybody else to do it.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Lauretta Melinda Dunlap, Morgan '17 to Rev. James C. Allen on Nov. 28th, 1917 at the home of the bride, 1223 Etting Street, Baltimore. Hearty congratulations all around.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen will take up their residence in Grottoes, Va.

Mr. Julius C. Johnson, influential member and officer of Sharp Street, Memorial M. E. Church, and prominently connected with many societies and orders died at his home, 1234 Etting Street, Baltimore, Sunday morning, Nov. 28th. Mr. Johnson's daughter, Jeannette Elizabeth, is a graduate of Morgan College, '16. The sympathy of the faculty and student body is extended to the family.

Mr. Leonidas S. James, Morgan '17, has been appointed to the principalship of the school at Cambridge, Md. The school is one of the largest in that section and already has twenty students of high school grade.

Miss Lula M. Briggs, Morgan '17 is teaching at Havre-de-grace, Md.

Miss Hattie M. Grant, Morgan '17 is teaching at Lynchburg, Va.

Professor Frank B. Butler, Morgan '10 has been recently appointed County Supervisor of Dorchester County. He stands well with the school authorities.

Miss Nellie E. Watkins, Morgan Preparatory '17 is teaching in Baltimore County.

Mr. J. T. Alphonso Smith, Morgan Preparatory '17 is teaching in Middelburg, Va.

During the Half Century Celebration exercises we received visits from Sergts. Gordon H. Byrd, Isaiah J. Pinkett and Lieut. Robert W. Cheers of Camp Meade. We are glad to welcome "our" boys.

The following is a list of the new students who have entered school thus far:

FIRST YEAR

Lottie Elizabeth Henderson, Fort Washington; Mary Rebecca Jackson, Hanover; Viola Roberta Matthews, Bel Air; Martha Ellen Stevenson, Towson; Luther James Weaver, Franklin,; Va. Paymus Lee, Kelmarnock, Va.; Louis Wallace Johnson, Franklin, La.; Archie Jackson, Middleburg, Va; Alfred Bernard Hughes, Libertytown; Charles Wm. Fletcher, Annapolis; George Ashton Dent, Charlotte; Ernest Sumner Davis, Roanoke, Va.

SECOND YEAR

Ada Lee Brown, Middleway, W. Va.; Joyce Ethel Cummings, Baltimore; Beulah Jeanette Dorsey, Orang N.J. Bernice McHenry Naylor, Baltimore; Mary Jane Watkins, New York City; Isaac Clinton Bannister, Baltimore; Paul Mason Harvey, Huntington, W. Va; Richard Addison Johnson Catonsville; Clement Ira Venture, Charlotteville, Va.

THIRD YEAR

Cora Bessie Beavers, Danville, Va.; Gladys Wilson Fletcher, Germanton, Pa.; Georgia Cynthis Laurence, York Pa.; Fannie Mae Madison, Montclair, N.J.; Blanche Virginia Mingo, Baltimore; Gladys Aurelia Ray, Baltimore;

May Alice Thomas, Baltimore, Nadine R. Towles, West Point, Va.; Nathaniel Faison, Orange, N.J.; Irvine Kezzle Lindsay, Staunton, Va.;

FRESHMAN CLASS

Iradell Lulu Bond, Baltimore; Nellie Adelaide Buchanan, Baltimore; Grace Irene Hughes, Baltimore; Greta Jeanette Johns, Newark, N.J.; Sadie Amelia Moore, Seaford, Del.; William Arnett Bevans, Baltimore; Hyland Radcliffe Moore, Millington.

Lynchburg, Va.

The school opened September 24th, 1917. Public exercises were held in the chapel at 11 a. m., September 25th. Address by Dr. G. E. Curry. Among some of the visitors were: Mesdames Frances Cox, Minnie Motom, Geneva Herndon, and Eliza Anderson.

Nearly all of the old students have returned. Among the new ones are Misses Fannie Chinn, Dorothy Dean, Lelia Tolliver, Mary Lee, Tinie Berger, Hylda Hall, Mary Riddix, Nannie Ford, Thelma Majors, Ethel Campbell, Messrs. Bowen Dillingham, Reese Horsey, Lancelot Ruddock, Lawrence Byrd, John Wesley, Alphonso Bates, Lawrence Ore, Joseph Brown, Charles Hunter.

The faculty and student body were given a welcome reception October 19th, by the College Club of the Jackson Street M. E. Church, under the leadership of Mrs. Cora Cox Berry, a graduate of the school.

The first lecture was given by Dr. Kyle Petis, the school phyisician October 14th. On October 21st the lecture was given by Principal L. M. McCoy on "School Loyalty." The lecture for Sunday, October 28th, will be given by Mr. H. A. M. Johns.

Dr. Jackson, our school dentist, gave us a talk on the care of the teeth. He has also examined the teeth of all the students and will do the same every three months.

During the summer over nine hundred quarts of vegetables and fruits were canned for the winter.

Some of our teachers have subscribed to the second Liberty Loan.

Captain Cherry, U. S. A., formerly professor of Mathematics in the State College of North Carolina, *en route* from Fort Des Moines to his home in North Carolina paid the school a visit and expressed his approval of the appearance of the school and the work being done.

The heating plant of the school has been overhauled and an additional boiler installed.

The boys' dormitory has been renovated.

Dr. J. C. Sherrill lectured to the school on November the first.

Bishop McDowell, Dr. J. O. Spencer, and Dr. I. G. Penn were with us on November the fourth.

SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS

Epworth League—Grace Terry, president; John Wesley, 1st vice president; Lelia Tolliver, 2nd vice president; Lena McCarthy, 3rd vice president; Ulysses Ward, 4th vice president; Vietta Hayward, secretary; Mildred Lee, treasurer.

Whiting Literary—Vietta Hayward, president; Auramal Gilmore, secretary; Lena McCarthy, treasurer.

Stewart Missionary Foundation—Lelia Tolliver, president; Lula Austin, secretary; Lawrence Ore, treasurer.

Summer Training School for Teachers,
PRINCESS ANNE ACADEMY, EASTERN BRANCH
Maryland State College of Agriculture

Courses for the Session of 1918
June 24th, to Aug. 2nd.

Textbooks marked with a star (*) are required, and will be purchased by the students. Others are for reference and will be found in the school library.

ENGLISH

A. *English 1:*

The English of the grammar grades, embracing reading spelling, grammar, literature, and composition, both oral and written. Attention will be given to legible penmanship and proper use of punctuation marks.

Methods of instruction will receive indidental consideration, but the primary object of the course is the removal of deficiences which pupils may manifest in the English that precedes the secondary school course.

TEXTBOOKS:
*(a) "The Mother Tongue, Book I"—Arnold and Kittredge, Ginn & Co., New York.
*(b) "The Mother Tongue, Book II"—Krittredge and Arnold, Ginn & Co., New York.

English 2:

English Composition.

*(a) "Handbook of Composition"—Edwin C. Wooley, D. C. Heath & Co., New York.
(b) "Note-taking"—S. S. Seward, Jr., D. C. Heath & Co., New York.

SCIENCE

B. *Science 1:*

A course of about thirty exercises, covering, in a general way, the subject matter usually included in the standard secondary course in general science. An outline and syllabus will be furnished to prospective students of this course.

TEXTBOOKS:
* "An Introduction to General Science"—Bertha M. Clark, The American Book Co., New York.

Science 2:

Home and School Gardening.

TEXTBOOKS: *"The Principles of Agriculture through the School and Home Garden"—C. A. Stebbins, The Macmillan Co., New York.

Science 3:

In this course emphasis is placed on hygiene and sanitation.

TEXTBOOKS: *(a) "Elements of General Science"—
(b) "Civics and Health"—William H. Allen, Ginn & Co., New York.

GEOGRAPHY

C. *Geography 1:*

An outline course covering the essential subject-matter of the elementary school course in geography.

Approved methods of instruction will receive due consideration.

TEXTBOOKS: * "World Geography, One Volume Edition"—R. S. Tarr and Frank McMurry, The Macmillan Co., N. Y.

Geography 2:

This course places emphasis on methods of teaching geography.

TEXTBOOKS: *(a) "The Teaching of Geography"—William J. Sutherland, Scott, Foresman & Co., New York.
(b) "Special Method in Geography"—Charles A. McMurry, The Macmillan Co., New York.
(c) "Principles and Methods of the Teaching of Geography"—Frederick L. Holtz, The Macmillan Co., New York.

HISTORY

D. *History 1:*

An elementary course, emphasizing the essentials in history of the United States and of Maryland.

TEXTBOOKS: *(a) "A School History of the United States"—William H. Mace, Rand, McNally & Co., New York.
(b) "A History of the United States for Schools"—John Fiske, The Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston.
(c) "The Community and the Citizen"—Arthur W. Dunn, D. C. Heath & Co., New York.
*(d) "Our City, State and Nation"—Allen S. Will, Meyer and Thalheimer, Baltimore.

History 2:

This course places stress upon the teaching of history in elementary schools.

TEXTBOOKS: (a) "Method in History"—William H. Mace, Ginn & Co., New York.
(b) "Special Method in History"—Charles A. McMurry, The Macmillan & Co., New York.

*(c) "How to Teach American History"—John W. Wayland, The Macmillan Co., New York.

(d) "The Teaching of History"—Henry Johnson, The Macmillan Co., New York.

EDUCATION

E. *Education 1:*

Elementary School Methods.

TEXTBOOKS: *(a) "How to Teach the Fundamental Subjects"—Kendall and Mirick, The Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

(b) "Class-room Methods and Management"—George H. Betts, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

*(c) "Course of Study of Public Elementary and High and Schools of Maryland"—Dulany-Vernay Co., Balto.

Education 2:

Practice teaching under and observation criticism.

TEXTBOOK: *"Everyday Pedagogy"—Lilian I. Lincoln, Ginn & Co., New York.

Education 3:

Rural School Management.

TEXTBOOKS: *(a) "Rural School Management"—A. W. Wilkerson, Silver, Brudett & Co., New York.

*(b) "The Public School Laws of Maryland"—The Dulany-Vernay Co., Baltimore.

*(c) "Course of Study of the Public Elementary and High Schools of Maryland"—The Dulany-Vernay Co., Baltimore.

Education 4:

Elementary Psychology and Child Study.

TEXTBOOKS: (a) "Human Behavior"—Colvin and Bagley, The Macmillan Co., New York.

*(b) "Fundamentals of Child Study" E. A. Kirkpatrick Co., New York.

Education 5: *Geography 2.*

Education 6: *History 2:*

Education 7: *Mathematics 6.*

MATHEMATICS

F. *Mathematics 1:*

This course is intended to afford opportunity for a thorough grounding of the student in the essentials of the elementary course in arithmetic, emphasis being placed on the work of the grammar grades.

Modern Methods will be exemplified in the treatment of the several topics of the course.

TEXTBOOKS: *(a) "Essentials of Arithmetic (Primary Book, Intermedi-

ate Book, and Advanced Book)"—George Wentworth and David Eugene Smith, Ginn & Co., New York.

*(b) "The Teaching of Arithmetic"—Alva W. Stamper, The American Book Co., New York.

Mathematics 2:

Elementary Algebra (Beginners' Section).

TEXTBOOK: *"School Algebra, Book I"—George Wentworth and David Eugene Smith, Ginn & Co., New York.

Mathematics 3:

Plane Geomtry (Beginners' Section).

TEXTBOOK: *"Plane Geometry"—George Wentworth and David Eugene Smith, Ginn & Co., New York.

Mathematics 4:

Elementary Algebra (Advanced Section).

TEXTBOOK: *"School Algebra, Book, I"—George Wentworh and David Eugene Smith, Ginn & Co., New York.

Mathematics 5:

Plane Geometry (Advanced Section).

TEXTBOOK: *"Plane Geometry"—George Wentworth and David Eugene Smith, Ginn & Co., New York.

Matehmatics 6:

The Study and Teaching of Arithmetic. This course emphasizes the pedagogy of arithmetic.

TEXTBOOKS: *(a) "The Teaching of Arithmetic"—Paul Klapper, D. Appleton & Co., New York.

(b) "The Teaching of Arithmetic"—David Eugene Smith Ginn & Co., New York.

(c) "Essentials of Arithematic (Primary Book, Intermediate Book, and Advanced Book)"—George Wentworth and David Eugene Smith, Ginn & Co., New York.

G. *A Course in Domestic Science and Home Economics.*

H. *A Course in Domestic Art, Basketry and Caning.*

I. *A Course in Mechanical Drawing and Bench Work.*

Details of courses G, H and I will be prefaced later.

All persons who are candidates for teachers' certificates, in Maryland should take Education 1, 2, and 3 and Science 2, unless they have already fully met the state requirements in these subjects.

English I will be reduired of those who by test or otherwise show themselves difficient in the subject matter of that course.

The management of the Summer School reserves the right to with draw any course for which not more than five qualified persons make application.

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The Morgan College Bulletin

VOL. IX DECEMBER, 1917 NO. 11

E D I T O R I A L S

Urban League Spreading—Annual Report Shows Year of Big Achievements

The National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, composed of representative white and colored citizens, held its sixth annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon, December 6th, at the offices of its national headquarters, 2303 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the organization presided.

A summary of the report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1917, was made by the Executive Secretary, Eugene K. Jones, which showed that the work had grown by leaps and bounds, and that there are now twenty-six cities working either directly under Urban League supervision or as a result of the inspiration furnished by the success of the League in other centers; that during the past year the cost of conducting the League's work through its headquarters in New York City has amounted to $30,884.47; that the total amount handled through the various affiliated groups of the League has amounted to $61,000.00.

Broadly speaking the report shows:

That the past year of the League's work, from a national standpoint, has consisted mainly of efforts to arouse local communities to the demands for social work among the Negro residents with a view of adjusting them to the requirements of city life.

Among the national features is mentioned, that the League furnished material from the files of six of the northern organizations for special United States Government report on Negro Migration. That because of the numerous social problems growing out of the migration of more than 300,000 Negroes to cities of the North during the year preceding January 1917, the League held a National Conference on Negro Migration in New York City, January 26th, 1917, at which both white and colored representatives from national and local organizations from the principal cities of twenty states North and South were present. Especial emphasis is placed on the adjustment of the Negro migrants to local city conditions.

A National Negro Health Week was observed in the effort to reduce the high rate of mortality among colored people. In Atlanta, Ga., some 40,000 people were touched directly, and the Atlanta organization won the first prize awarded by the National Negro Business League for the best organized and most productive Health Week conducted in any locality during that campaign.

The largest centers in which complete organizations with employed staffs have been perfected are New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Nashville,

Tenn., Savannah, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., and Newark, N. J. although special mention should be made of White Plains, N.Y., Englewood, N.J., Trenton, N. J., St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., where good, substantial groups of white and colored citizens are banded together to work for better communities under the League's emblem—"Not Alms, but Opportunity."

Travelers' Aid Work has been conducted at Norfolk, Va., where 5,199 persons were met, and 623 assisted.

Special work, either in the form of summer Bible schools, boys' camps, outings for children, mothers and babies, and playground work has been conducted in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Louisville, Nashville, Augusta, Atlanta and Savannah.

In each of the cities the work has been divided up under a number of different heads, such as Industrial, Housing; Recreation; Prevention of Crime; Cooperation; Investigation, etc., and under each of these heads practical work is being done to adjust conditions between the races and to help the Negro to a better understanding of his status in the community.

The following persons were re-elected as members and officers of the Executive Board: L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; R. R. Moton, vice president; Kelly Miller, vice president; John T. Emlen, vice president; Wm. H. Baldwin, 3rd secretary; A. S. Frissell, treasurer; Victor H. McCutcheon, assistant treasurer; Roger N. Baldwin, Wm. H. Brooks, Miss Edith Campbell, Abraham Lefkowitz, Paul J. Sachs, Geo. W. Seligman, and George C. Hall.

Dr. Bruce R. Payne and Rev. A. Clayton Powell were added as new members to the Board.

The other Board members are Mrs. H. L. Schmeltz, Mrs. A. S. Reed, Dr. E. P. Roberts, E. R. A. Seligman, Miss Elizabeth Walton, John Hope, Miss Ella Sachs, Felix Adler, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Paul D. Gravath, James H. Dillard, Mrs. E. B. Leaf, Fred R. Moore, and William G. Wilcox.

Nat's First Christmas

A STORY

By ROBERT A. GRIGSBY

LITTLE NAT had seen eleven summers and winters, but they had been no more to him than they had been to his wild companions, the water-fowls that often perched near his humble home along the Chesapeake.

It was late in December, but Nat had no anxious hours respecting Yule-tide. His mother was not baking fruit cakes, nor boiling plum puddings; no one was telling Nat the story of the crowded Inn, the Manger, the Babe, and the Shepherds of Bethlehem; no one was getting in the holly, the misletoe, and the Christmas tree; for Nat had no big brothers, and his father—where was he? This question had been the burden of Nat's poor mother's heart for ten long years. "Where was he?"

Ten years ago, on a bright September morning, a woman less than middle age, medium height, brown of complexion, and with countenance that bespoke strength of character, stood clasping a child close to her bosom as she gazed through her tear-dimmed eyes at a little bark which soon lost itself from view as it sailed around a bend in the bay. This little boat was carrying from her and her child a devoted husband and father, who, she then thought, would return within ten days.

A week passed and he had not returned, a month, a year, five years, ten years; yet he had not returned.

During the years of her husband's absence, Nat had been the woman's only comfort, but even Nat, like Marner's Eppie, with his endless claims and ever growing desires, seeking and loving sunshine, living sounds and living moments, making trial of every thing—he with all this could not relieve his mother's burdened heart of its anxiety for her long absent companion.

Another Christmas as I have said was near, but it did not mean, for this poor woman and child, the coming of the time for visiting and receiving friends, exchanging gifts, enjoying the delicacies of the season, and singing sweet Christmas carols.

When Christmas day dawned, every thing far and near except the branches of the naked trees, was spotless white because of the snow storm the day before. The air was biting, but the sun shone with a June brightness making a perfect Christmas day. A perfect day, but it meant little to the poverty stricken home of the hopeless mother and fatherless child. Him, no Santa Claus had visited, to her no companion had returned.

George Eliot says: "The lapse of time during which a given event has not happened, is, in the logic of habit, constantly alleged as a reason why the event should never happen, even when the lapse of time is precisely the added condition which makes the

event imminent." Nat's father had not returned for ten years, so the mother least expected him that Christmas morning.

She was going about in her accustomed way preparing the usual meager meal which was scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together, when Nat, who was standing at the window, shrank back with fear at the sight of an approaching stranger. Quicker than I can tell you, the mother recognized the man, but her joy was too full for utterance. It was truly he whom she bade farewell that bright September morning ten years ago.

When the mother had recovered from her fit of ecstasy, and the boy had been convinced that this man was his father whom he had never known, the stranger drew his wife and child near him and told them the following story:

"That was a jolly bunch who, with me on our little fishing smack, put out to bay that September morning. But we had not gone far before we were transferred into the hands of strangers, hard task-masters, callous, pitiless, seafaring men who robbed vessels at sea of all the most able hands, whom they worked until exhausted; then they would leave the helpless creatures adrift or upon some deserted island to die.

"One of my companions and I were left on such an island, where we suffered three days without food, but as Providence would have it, a steamer picked us up and landed us at a dock-yard in a part of the country at that time very strange to me. There we fell into hands no less cruel than those from which we had escaped.

"While there my companion left me one day, and I never saw him again. Whether he stole away, killed himself, or was murdered, I do not know.

"I made many attempts to get messages home to you, but as I received no answer I concluded that either my letters were destroyed before they reached you or that you and little Nat were dead. Feeling that I had nothing to live for, I was often tempted"—here something choked his words, he paused, then continued. "I did not forget to pray. I always felt that I would see my wife and child again, either here or in the Great Beyond. And it was this thought that kept me from many desperate deeds.

"My prayers were not in vain. The man for whom I worked, a man who seemed to have lost all the image of God, and who dealt with me with unrelenting cruelty, was transformed from my bitterest foe to my best friend.

"Life is that which is held dear by every living creature. It was my good fortune to save the life of that man. A few days ago while he and I with a few of my co-laborers, rather fellow slaves, were trying a new boat just finished at the dock, one of the men, seeing an opportunity to secure his freedom, pushed the old man over-board with a shout, 'Old tyrant, we are free!' I started to shout too, but before I could make a sound I thought of that old man's wife and child; then I thought of my wife and child. Quick as a thought I leaped over-board and rescued my enemy.

"That rich old man had not lost all the good that was in him, for he not only set me at liberty but he wrote me a check for a sum of money sufficient to keep you, my child and me in comfort for many years."

At the home of that rich man, along the sandy coast of Carolina there

was great joy that Christmas day, because the father's life had been saved, and he, out of gratitude to God, had resolved to serve Him the rest of his days.

And in the little humble home along the Chesapeake, Nat and his mother, for the first time in their lives, enjoyed a perfect Christmas day.

———O———

Germany's Claim To Pre-Eminence In Science Rigidly Analyzed

[Dr. Townes Randolph Leigh, Professor of Chemistry At Georgetown College, In The Louisville Courier-Journal]

During the last few months I have heard the Germans arraigned as blatant, boorish, barbaric; yet in nearly every case the speakers suffixed to their invectives such expressions as "But when it comes to brains you will have to hand it to them; they have made science."

Why hand it to them? What epochmaking invention or discovery is of German origin—except a stamp on which is inscribed "Made in Germany"? Their scientists have kicked up a fair amount of spray as they gamboled in their pool; but the world has yet to hear a mighty Teutonic splash. Time and again French, English, American, Spanish and Italian inventors and discoverers have sent tidal waves around the globe. Let us now be specific.

The steam engine has been called the greatest of all invention. It broke the shackles from slaves; it mingled the marts of the world; it made neighbors of the antipodes. Newcomen, a native of Devonshire, obtained the patent for the first partially successful steam engine; Watt, a Scotchman, perfected it; Cuynet, Murdock and Trevithick brought foward the locomotive, not on German soil; Stephenson, an Englishman, was the first to apply the locomotive steam engine to railways for passenger traffic; France, England and America applied it to navigation. When all had been completed Germany pulled the whistle cord, shouted "Hoch der Kaiser!" and tagged it "Made in Germany."

The telegraph, which brings us the daily history of the world, was invented by an American, Professor Morse, who also suggested the Atlantic cable, which was subsequently laid by that American merchant-scientist Cyrus Field, assisted in "mooring the New World alongside the Old" by Lord Kelvin, the prince of physicists, a British subject. Graham Bell, the chief inventor of the telephone, was born in Scotland and grew to fame in America. A young Italian, Marconi, gave wireless telegraphy to the world. The house of Hohenzollern has made great use of these inventions in telling Great Britain, America and Italy in arregent verbiage what the Vaterland has done for the benighted people of the earth.

Cyrus McCormick, a native of West Virginia, produced the reaping machine which harvests the food of the world; Meikle, of England, brought forth the threshing machine; thus was famine banished. Ely Whitney, of Massachusetts parentage, invented the cotton gin; Hargrave, an Englishman, made the spinning jenny; Arkwright, also English, supplied its deficiency with his famous spinning frame; the Englishman Kay introduced the fly shuttle in weaving; Brunel, who devised the knitting machine, and Cartwright,

inventor of the power loom, were British subjects. Thus was the world clothed.

Although Germany is militaristic and worships at the shrine of Mars, what votive offering has she made to the god of war? It was not she who contributed gunpowder, smokeless powder, percussion cap, nitroglycerine, guncotton, dynamite, torpedo shrapnel, automatic cannon, magazine rifle, breech-loading gun, gatling gun, revolver, Maxim silencer, hammerless gun, gunboat, iron-clad batteries or ship armorplate, revolving turret, submarine or airplane.

Since Germany borrowed her military appliances from other nations, we are not suprised that she obtained her devices of prosperity from the same source. She did not produce the first aniline dye, vulcanized rubber, liquid gases, gas engine, water gas, thermometer, barometer, pianoforte, barbed wire, cut nails, plate glass, circular saw, cable car, electric car, sleeping car, airbrake, bicycle, automobile, pneumatic tire, sewing machine, typewriter, calculating machine, cash register, steel writing pen, *et cetera ad infinitum.*

(*To be continued.*)

PRINCESS ANNE ACADEMY

"That Ill Wind"

J. Elliott Smith

The old adage, "It is an ill wind thats blows nobody good," is one which many people like to quote, especially if they have been put to a disadvantage in a business transaction. The following article will in a small degree present the philosophy of the old adage in a very tangible form. Not many years ago an "Ill wind" visited the neighborhood of the writer and uprooted many valuable fruit trees and shade trees; blew down a fine dwelling house and a large barn which were under construction. Surely it must have been an "Ill Wind." But that same wind blew right on and on until it reached a large field of corn partly covered with water. The farmer looked on with an aching heart; all hopes of further cultivating the crop were nearly gone. Experience had taught him that unless the water was remove very soon the corn would be ruined, and futhermore, part of his year's labor lost. But the "Ill Wind" blew right on, and on, until the clouds disappeared and the bright sun appeared, and shone on and on until the water from the field disappeared and left the soil in such condition that the farmer could cultivate the corn so that it would give it's maximum yield. A good wind to the farmer; an "Ill Wind" to the orchardist and to the owner of the house and bar. Still this same wind blew right on, and on until it came to a larger field covered with ripened wheat and ready to be harvested. The men had just harnessed the team and oiled the binder when the "Ill Wind" appeared. It blew all of the wheat down level with the ground, thus making it impossible to use the binder; it blew the telephone poles and wires out of harmony with public and private business affairs. But it is an "Ill Wind" that blows nobody good; so it blew right on, and on until it came to the seashore where a little distance away was a large boat fast on a sand bar calling for help; but the wind blew

right on, and on until the tide began to rise and the boat began to float safely from the sand bar into the harbor.

The farmers lost most of their wheat; the telephone company was put to a great expense in replacing poles and repairing wires due to the blowing of the "Ill Wind," but the boat and many lives were saved due to the blowing of that same wind. Therefore, it seems to be true that it is an "Ill Wind" that blows nobody good.

How to Save Food in the Home

Ellis Adams, '18

The question which every one is asking himself today is, why is everything so high and the answer unavoidably comes, as it has come for most every "why" for the last two or three years: "The War." I do not contradict this answer, but I do think that the American house wife has always been considered wasteful. Not that it is any intention of hers, but it has become such a habit that it seems to be a part of her. When a large meal has been served, the hostess does not feel that she has done her duty unless a certain amount of it is thrown into the garbage can. Now since it has come to the point when we only have enough to eat and none to throw away we think we cannot possibly exist.

If every house wife in America, upon ordering her groceries would at the same time think not only of the splendid meal it will make but think how every atom of it may be used and to the best advantage. Those foods that are hardest to obtain should be used sparingly and savingly.

During the beautiful summer months, while every living plant is in its bloom, when insects of every kind, even to the tiny ant, are storing away food for the winter, there is no reason why the housewife should not can, preserve and dry everything possible. We the girls of the Academy worked very hard during the months of September and October, canning, preserving and drying everything that we could possibly get. It may seem hard but it is not only half so hard as buying those same things during the winter months. Always keep in mind when canning vegetables that they should not be allowed to stand long after being gathered before being put in cans. An excellent rule is: One hour from field to jars. Every household should study its diet with this war need in mind and do its part.

If instead of using all flour for different foods we should use part cornstarch in order to save as much flour as possible we would get results equally as good. This has been tried by the P. A. A. girls.

In some instances where there are servants much more food is wasted than if the housewife did the work herself. In that case the housewife should take more interest in the servants and teach them first how to prepare a meal in the cheapest and most saving way. After each meal all of the leftovers should be gathered, and with little care a most pleasing dish might be prepared, for the next meal. The housewife, of course cannot do all of this alone but must be assisted by the other members of the family and especially the husband, who does most of the earning of the foods.

The home has a close and intimate relation to the business world. The

house-wife in her most customary purchases comes in contact with the business world in her contributions. The country house wife may help to save food in America by planting in her garden those vegetables that are most needed in the home and selling them on the market, after getting what is needed for her own use.

A knowledge of chemistry is needed to know what foods contain laborer's needs, to do their work to the best advantage, Today we need foods full of calories that build brain and brawn. We need foods that will meet all demands and not those that will serve today and not tomorrow. There was once a time when we served for style, but that time has passed and every American is looking and anxiously awaiting for foods that cost the least and give the most nourishment to the body whether that be style or not.

My plea and prayer is: that every American housewife get busy and see that everything be saved by what-ever possible means she can. Then, and only then will the women be performing their duty in this world war.

We all have yet to learn how to starve the garbage can and that "a stitch in time saves nine."

SCHOOL NOTES AND NEWS

Morgan College

A CORRECTION—Our latest catalogue in speaking of prizes awarded in 1916 wrongly states that the Baldwin Prize went to Miss A. Marguerite Veals and the Hughes Prize to James R. Webb.

The fact of the case is the reverse: Mr. Webb got the Baldwin Medal and Miss Veals the Hughes Medal.

Baltimore has the only daily paper edited by colored men in the United States. It is the Daily Herald. We greet it, and wish it long life.

Mr. Leonidas S. James, A. B., class '17, is Principal of the Public School of Cambridge, Md. The school is equipped with Domestic Science and Manual Training Departments.

Mr. Robert W. Cheers, A. B., class '17, has been commissioned as a second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Lieutenant Cheers spent the summer at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. He has been assigned for service at Camp Meade.

Princess Anne Academy

A Christmas Musical was rendered by the Sunday School of Princess Anne Academy, on Sunday evening, December 16th, 1917, in the Academy Chapel at 7:30 p.m.

The program was well arranged and beautifully carried out.

THE SUCCESS CLUB

The Success Club of Princess Anne Academy rendered a literary and musical concert at Mt. Zion M. E. Church, Laurel, Del., Tuesday evening December 18, 1917 at 8 o'clock.

The program was as follows:

"America" - - Audience
Invocation - Rev. C. W. Downs
Chorus - - - The Club
Opening Address - Seldon G. Dix
Cornet Solo - Lester S. Ward
Recitation - Nelson A. Miller
Quartet - Messrs. R. L. Cordery, W. E. Burton, D. L. Ridout, and B. F. Waters.
Oration - - Jesse L. Hull
Solo - William E. Burton
Declamation - J. Alton Spaulding

Solo - Prof. Roy L. Cordery
Declamation - B. Franklin Waters
Plantation Melody - The Club
Address - Daniel L. Ridout
Chorus - - - The Club
Remarks - Rev. C. W. Downs

The officers of the club are Daniel L. Ridout, president; J. A. Spaulding vice president; Nelson A. Miller, secretary; John H. Jones, assistant secretary; Percy O. Middleton, treasurer.

Prof. Stephen H. Dix, A. B., presided as master of ceremonies.

Bridge Fund Campaign

Last spring Dr. I. Garland Penn, Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society promised Dr. Spencer and Principal L. M. McCoy that he would put on a campaign in Lynchburg to secure funds for the building of a bridge over the cut made by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company in building its track through a corner of the school ground. The railroad cut made the school almost inaccessible, thus retarding its growth and usefulness. Before beginning the campaign Dr. Penn secured the promise of the railroad officials to construct the bridge providing that the school furnish one-half the cost, the estimated cost being $4000. That meant that the school would have to furnish $2000 as its part. Hence the campaign.

In order to make the campaign a success Dr. Penn and President Spencer of Morgan College and its branches secured the service of Bishop William F. McDowell. Through special arrangement the Bishop was enabled to accept the invitation and arrived in the city Saturday night, November the 3rd. He was met at the station by Dr. G. E. Curry, pastor of Jackson St. M. E. Church, Principal L. M. McCoy and Rev. G. E. Booker, D.D., pastor of Court St. Methodist Church South, who entertained him during his stay in the city. Dr. J. O. Spencer arrived on the same train

Sunday morning, November the 4th the Bishop accompanied by President J. O. Spencer preached to a large and appreciative congregation at the Court St. M. E. Church. At 2.30 P.M. the aim of the campaign was fully set forth at the Jackson St. M. E. Church by Secretary I. Garland Penn who presided at the meeting. The following programme was rendered before a full house of both white and colored citizens among which were some of the most prominent of Lynchburg:

Invocation, Dr. G. E. Curry; music, Jackson St. Church Choir; address, Judge F. P. Christian; music, School Chorus; address, Attorney R. C. Blackford; music, School Chorus; Address, Bishop William F. McDowell; music, Jackson St. Church Choir; Judge Christian put stress upon "Righteousness" as a panacea for the world's ills. Attorney Blackford laid stress on "Race Individuality." Bishop McDowell set forth the part that a strong race should take in the helping of a weak race to grow strong. Everyone seemed to feel and think that it was a benediction to hear that good man speak out of his heart to the two races. At 8 o'clock P.M. Dr. J. O. Spencer preached at the Court St. M. E. Church South in which discourse he put our work before the congregation. At the same hour Dr. Penn preached at the Jackson St. M. E. Church. After the services plans were set forth for the canvassing of the entire city.

On Monday morning President

Spencer visited the school and after going over the business interest and inspecting the dormitory spoke to the student body emphasizing school loyalty on the part of the student body. Later on in the day Dr. Penn, Dr. Spencer, Rev. Ruddock, District Superintendent, Dr. G. E. Curry, and Principal L. M. McCoy started canvassing for funds and throughout the entire week the canvassing went on ending Sunday, November the 11th with appropriate exercises at the Jackson St. M. E. Church. The church was packed—about one-third white persons. The following programme was rendered: Invocation, Rev. G. E. Curry; music, "Lord I want to be a Christian," School Chorus; address, Dr. I Garland Penn; music, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," Jackson St. Choir; music, "Ev'ry Time I Feel the Spirit," School Quartette; music "As Pants the Hart," Jackson St. Choir; remarks, Principal L. M. McCoy; music, "Night Watches," Jackson St. Choir; medley Could-n't Hear Nobody Pray," We'll End this War," School Chorus; music, "Lord I Want to be a Christian" by request School Chorus.

Dr Penn announced that $1103.95 had been raised during the week for the bridge fund. This is remarkable taking in consideration that the citizens of Lynchburg had already over subscribed both Liberty Loans and also given large sums to the Red Cross movement, the Y. M. C. A. and other causes all within the last three or four months. With the $2000 donated by the railroad and the $1103.95 raised during the campaign the bridge fund totals $3103.95. the remaining $896.05 required to make up the $4000 needed will be taken care of thus making the bridge assured. The building of the bridge will mark the beginning of a new era in the life of the school. Other improvements are to follow. Already the course of study has been brought up to secondary school requirements with much stress placed on the course in domestic economy, cooking, sewing, dress-making, house-keeping, and home-gardening.

The school, its work and importance, was never brought before the people as it was during the past week. With the completion of the bridge there is no reason why its future should not be assured.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Cold Facts from Europe

No drunkenness in beer drinking countries? Yet Germany, the beer drinking country, had before the war more than 30 institutions for treatment of drunkenness. Of the drinkers received for treatment in the Swiss Ellikon Inebriate Hospital between 1887 and 1893, there were 39 out of every 100 who drank solely beer or beer and wine.

WHAT GENERAL PERSHING SAYS:

"There was a time when it was a natural part of a soldier's existence to drink and carouse. That day is past, with the soldier sworn to defend his country's flag and representing the power and dignity of the nation. Strong muscles, clear brains, high ideals in the soldier, increase the fighting efficiency of the army, and these qualities of the citizen insure the permanency of our institutions."

WHAT OUR ALLIES SAY:

"We are fighting Germany, Austria and Drink, and, as far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink."—*David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain.*

"Give me a teetotal army and I will lead it anywhere."—*Lord Roberts.*

"Drink is as much your enemy as Germany."—*Raymond Poincare, President of Republic of France.*

WHAT OUR ENEMIES SAY:

"Beer is a far more dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France."—*Von Moltke.*

"The next war, the next naval encounter, will demand of you sound nerves. These are undermined by alcohol, endangered from youth up, by its use;- The nation which drihks the least alcohol, wll be the winner."—*Kaiser Wilhelm, 1910.*

It is a small matter to the brewers that they are responsible for a coal shortage in the country. Their idea is, "You can all go to hell to get warm."

Fuel Administration Notes

The National Retail Merchants' Association, through a delegation, advised the Fuel Administration of its desire to cooperate in solving the Nation's coal problems. Branch headquarters have been established in Washington and active workers placed in charge.

No excuses will be receiveed from coal concerns under contract to furnish coal to the camps and cantonments. Fuel for this purpose will, under an order just issued, have priority over all other requirements except railroad fuel.

Coal operators under contract with the Pere Marquette, Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, and the Norfolk Southern Railways have been directed to furnish regular supplies of coal each week, provided the mines are in operation.

To expedite the movement of coal into New York City an arrangement has been made to utilize the car floats of the Pennsylvania Railroad to carry coal cars from Jersey terminal points through New York Bay to coal yards on the Harlem River. Plans are also

being made to handle coal by all-rail route to New England up the west bank of the Hudson River.

The Federal fuel administrator of Iowa is performing a service that is worthy of emulation elsewhere. He has secured the services of six expert firemen, who visit every city of consequence in the State and give instructions to the firemen in the apartment houses, hotels, etc., as to the proper method of using their coal.

Hog Cholera Prevention

Farmers themselves can do much toward preventing the spread of hog cholera and placing swine raising and feeding on a safe and more profitable basis.

TO KEEP HOG CHOLERA FROM REACHING YOUR HERD

Locate your hog lots and pastures away from streams and public highways, and do not allow your hogs to run on free range or highways nor to have access to canals or irrigation ditches.

Do not visit your neighbor's farm nor allow him to visit you if he has hog cholera on his premises.

Do not drive into hog lots after driving on public highways.

Do not use hog lots for yarding wagons and farm implements.

Do not place newly purchased stock, stock procured or borrowed for breeding purposes, or stock exhibited at county fairs immediately with your herd. Keep such stock quarantined in separate pens for at least two weeks, and use care in feeding and attending stock to prevent carrying infection from these to other pens.

Burn to ashes or cover with quicklime and bury under 4 feet of earth all dead animals and the viscera removed from animals at butchering time, because they attract buzzards, dogs, etc., which are liable to carry hog-cholera infection.

If hog cholera appears in the neighborhood confine your dog and encourage your neighbor to do the same.

Mange, lice, and worms lower the vitality of hogs, rendering them more susceptible to disease.

IF HOG CHOLERA APPEARS IN YOUR HERD

Have all hogs treated immediately with anti-hog-cholera serum, after which they should be kept on a light diet, with pure drinking water, and confined to limited quarters that should be cleaned and sprayed 3 times a week with "1 part of compound cresol solution to 30 parts of water," until the disease has abated in the herd.

To obtain the best results the serum must be administered as soon as the disease is detected in the herd. Be sure that the temperature of all hogs is taken.

A temperature above 104 degrees F. in ordinary weather and when the animal is not excited indicates infection, and such hogs require an increased dose of serum.

TO RID PREMISES OF INFECTION

Remove all manure and mix it thoroughly with quicklime.

Burn all litter, rubbish, and old hog troughs.

After the premises are thoroughly cleaned, spray walls, floors, other surfaces, including remaining hog troughs, etc., with a disinfectant (1 part compound cresol solution to 30 parts water.) Where hog houses are

small, turn them over, exposing interior to sunlight. Clean premises, properly exposed to sunlight, will not retain infection any great length of time.

Wallow holes and cesspools should be filled in, drained, or fenced off.

All runs underneath buildings should be cleaned and disinfected and then boarded up to keep hogs out.

Destroy hogs that do not fully recover, as they may be carriers of cholera infection.

For further information regarding hog cholera write to THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Associated Colored Employees of America

The colored people of Philadelphia have organized and incorporated, "The Associated Colored Employees of America." It is to promote the interest of colored working people. On a card distributed among their members is printed some advice which is good for any people of any class. The following is a copy of the card:

TO OUR MEMBERS

For the A. C. E. to be a complete success members must observe the following suggestions:

1. Be reliable. Don't say or promise to do anything that you don't intend to do.

2. Be punctual. Never be late unless entirely unavoidable.

3. Be courteous. A polite word and a cheerful manner creates friends.

4. Be temperate. Don't drink liquor, especially when on duty.

5. Be faithful. A liar cannot be trusted in any way.

REMEMBER THAT—

when you are careless, tardy, undependable and irregular in attendance to your duties, you are not only hurting yourself individually, but the association and the whole race.

You must help us to prove to employers that colored help is the most efficient and reliable that can be employed."

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